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27th ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORT ON Cotton Insect Research and Control,

January 7-9, 1974,
Dallas, Texas

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
FARM ECONOMICS
SERIALS ACQUISITION
JUN 8 1974

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RESEARCH--THE BASIS OF PROGRESS

Cotton insect research contributes to more efficient cotton production and offers hope of further reducing production costs and increasing profits. A continuing research program is essential if a favorable position is maintained in the battle with cotton pests. The ability of pests to develop resistance to highly effective insecticides emphasizes the need for a program of basic and applied research. New concepts and methods of control can come only through research.

Basic or fundamental research on the bionomics, physiology, biochemistry, and behavior of insects, on the chemistry of insecticides, and on the physiology of the cotton plant is essential to the development of new concepts of cotton insect control. This research is essential before major breakthroughs can be achieved in developing insect-resistant cotton varieties, long-lasting systemic insecticides, and new concepts of control and possible eradication; in discovering effective attractants; in solving the insecticide resistance problem; and in making maximum use of biological control.

Future research output is dependent on the availability of highly trained personnel working in an atmosphere favorable to productive research. Those interested in the welfare of the cotton industry should encourage promising high school and college students to enter the field of professional entomology as teachers, research scientists, extension and survey entomologists, and field scouts.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION--PROGRESS THROUGH EDUCATION

The Cooperative Extension Service in each State bridges the gap between the researcher and the grower by making the most recent research results available for practical use at the farm level. The goal of Cooperative Extension Service entomologists, as well as of research entomologists, is to contribute to more efficient cotton production by reducing production costs and increasing profits through better and more economical insect control. Cotton insect research is of value only when its findings are used by cotton growers.

The first step in bridging the gap is the joint development of cotton insect control recommendations which are published as Guides for Controlling Cotton Insects by the Cooperative Extension Service in each cotton-producing State. Entomologists and county agents of the Cooperative Extension Service then disseminate this information widely via farm magazines, newspapers, radio, television, and other educational aids.

Entomologists in the Cooperative Extension Service must have more than a thorough knowledge of cotton insects and their control. They must know how to present this information in a form that will be readily accepted and applied by growers. Young people with such aptitude, for example, those enrolled in 4-H Clubs, should be encouraged to enter this phase of professional entomology.

PREFACE

This report has been prepared by specialists in research and control of cotton insects. It presents information of value to:

1. Industry in planning production programs.
2. State and Federal research workers in planning research programs.
3. Extension entomologists in developing insect control recommendations.
4. College and university teachers.
5. Consulting entomologists.

In utilizing the information presented in this report individuals should recognize their responsibility with regard to the impact of pesticides on man and on his environment. Wherever possible, control measures consistent with good cotton insect control and protection of the environment should be used. Control techniques other than insecticidal should be developed for use in the overall insect control program.

The Status of Persistent Pesticides

Most of the reports of the committees and study groups appointed to review and evaluate the status of persistent pesticides have recommended that provisions be made for the orderly reduction in the usage of persistent pesticides. In responding to these recommendations, certain registered use patterns have been cancelled.

These cancellations mean that farmers and other users often must exercise greater care and caution when protecting their crops with substitute insecticides. Some of these substitutes are far more hazardous to humans than the previously registered pesticides because of their much higher acute toxicity.

The United States Department of Agriculture policy on pesticides is presented in the Secretary's Memorandum No. 1799, February 1, 1973. This policy is provided for your information on pages vii and viii.

The information presented on this and following pages is called to the attention of the users of the Twenty-seventh Annual Conference Report on Cotton Insect Research and Control.

The registration and recommendation of pesticides is under constant review and is subject to change as warranted. It is the responsibility of all who recommend and use pesticides to be aware of the current status of pesticides and to be guided by it in recommending or using pesticides.

AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE
AND RODENTICIDE ACT OF 1947

The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (FEPCA) of 1972 became law on October 21, 1972, and amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1947. The amended Act is referred to as the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1972.

Some sections of the new act became effective immediately, while others have deadlines for later enforcement, pending the establishment of regulations and development of Federal standards to guide States in implementing the legislation. All of the provisions of the new act must be in effect by October 1976.

Before registration may be granted for a pesticide product, the manufacturer is required to provide scientific evidence that the product, when used as directed, will (1) effectively control the pest(s) listed on the label, (2) not injure humans, crops, livestock, wildlife, or damage the total environment, and (3) not result in illegal residues in food or feed.

Background.--The FIFRA was administered by USDA until the authority was transferred to the EPA when it was established in December 1970. The administering Agency has authority to cancel a pesticide registration when the registered use of the product is in violation of the act or poses a serious hazard to humans or their environment. The registrant is entitled to appeal the cancellation notice through a process that can include public hearings and scientific advisory committees.

Suspension of a pesticide registration, unlike cancellation, halts interstate shipments immediately and is reserved for those products that present an imminent hazard.

The pesticide amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is a law closely related to the FIFRA. It provides protection to consumers from harmful pesticide residues in food. The amendment requires that, where necessary to protect the public health, a tolerance or legal limit be established for any residues that might remain in or on a harvested food or feed crop as a result of the application of a chemical for pest control. Tolerances are based on chemical and toxicological data showing that the residues are safe for consumption.

The authority to establish tolerance levels was transferred from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to EPA in December 1970. The enforcement of tolerances remains the responsibility of the FDA.

Provisions of the New Law.--Some of the provisions of the 1972 act are:

*The use of any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with labeling instructions is prohibited, effective immediately. Civil and criminal penalties for misuse of pesticides are provided.

- *Knowing violations of the act by farmers or other private applicators can result in fines of up to \$1,000 or 30 days imprisonment, or both, upon criminal conviction. Second and subsequent offenses are subject to civil fines of up to \$1,000 as well.
- *Any registrant, commercial applicator, wholesaler, dealer, retailer, or other distributor, who knowingly violates the law, is liable to a criminal fine of up to \$25,000 or one year in prison, or both, and to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 for each offense.
- *Pesticides must be classified for general use or restricted use by October 1976.
- *The States will certify pesticide applicators for use of restricted pesticides. The act allows 4 years for development of certification programs. Federal standards for certification must be set forth by October 1973, and the States must submit their certification programs based on these standards by 1975. The State programs must be approved within 1 year of submission.
- *The Administrator of EPA may issue orders stopping the sale, use, or removal of any product when it appears that the product is in violation of the act or the registration has been suspended and finally cancelled. Products in violation of the act may also be seized.
- *Pesticide manufacturing plants must be registered by October 1973.
- *EPA is required to develop procedures and regulations for the storage and disposal of pesticide containers. They must accept, at convenient locations for disposal, pesticides which have had registrations suspended and then cancelled.
- *The Agency is authorized to issue experimental use permits, conduct research on pesticides and alternatives, and monitor pesticide use and presence in the environment.
- *The owners of certain pesticides whose registrations are suspended and finally cancelled are entitled to indemnification.
- *States are authorized to issue limited registrations for pesticides intended for special local needs.
- *States may impose more stringent regulations on pesticides than the Federal Government, except for packaging and labeling.
- *The views of the Secretary of Agriculture are required to be solicited before the publishing of regulations under the act.
- *Federal registration of all pesticide products, whether they are shipped in interstate or intrastate commerce, is required under the new act.

The reader is encouraged to consult the closest regional office of the EPA for further information and details on the provisions and regulations of the FIFRA.

Statement Regarding DDT

On June 14, 1972, the Environmental Protection Agency issued an order cancelling all Federal registrations of DDT products. Public health, quarantine, and a few minor crop uses were excepted, as well as the export of DDT where such export met the requirements and regulations of the importing nations.

On December 31, 1972, the Environmental Protection Agency issued a press release announcing that "the general use of the pesticide DDT will no longer be legal in the United States." Effective January 1, 1973, the interstate shipment of DDT, except in those few instances where DDT is still registered, is no longer permitted.

In view of the announcement of cancellation of Federal registrations of DDT, no recommendations for the use of DDT will be made in this report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

February 1, 1973

SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM NO. 1799

U. S. D. A. Policy on Pest Control

It is the policy of the Department of Agriculture to practice and encourage the use of those means of practicable, effective pest control which result in maximal protection against pests, and the least potential hazard to man, his animals, wildlife, and the other components of the natural environment.

Nonchemical methods of pest control, biological or cultural, will be used and recommended whenever such methods are economically feasible and effective for the control or elimination of pests. When nonchemical control methods are not tenable, integrated control systems utilizing both chemical and nonchemical techniques will be used and recommended in the interest of maximum effectiveness and safety.

Where chemicals are required for pest control, patterns of use, methods of application and formulations which will most effectively limit the impact of the chemicals to the target organisms shall be used and recommended. In the use of these chemicals, the Department has a continuing concern for human health and well-being and for the protection of fish and wildlife, soil, air, and water from pesticide contamination.

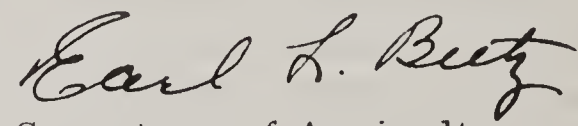
In keeping with this concern, persistent pesticides will not be used in Department pest control programs when an equally safe and effective nonresidual method of control is judged to be feasible. When persistent pesticides are essential to combat pests, they will be used in minimal effective amounts, and applied only to the infested area at minimal effective frequencies.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Department will continue to:

- Conduct and support cooperative research to find new, effective biological, cultural, and integrated pest control materials and methods;
- Seek effective, specific, nonpersistent pesticides and methods of application that provide maximal benefits and are least hazardous to man and his environment;
- Cooperate with other public and private organizations and industry in the development and evaluation of pest control materials and methods, assessment of benefits and potential hazards in control operations, monitoring for pesticide residues, and dissemination of pesticide safety information.

All users of pesticides are strongly urged to heed label directions and exercise constant care in pesticide application, storage, and disposal for the protection of people, animals, and our total environment.

The Department commends this policy to all who are concerned with pest control.


Secretary of Agriculture

With this issuance, Secretary's Memorandum No. 1666, dated October 29, 1969, is hereby superseded.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORT ON COTTON INSECT RESEARCH AND CONTROL

Dallas, Texas, January 7-9, 1974

INTRODUCTION

This report of the twenty-seventh annual conference of State and Federal workers is concerned with cotton insect research and control. Research and extension entomologists and associate technical workers from 13 cotton-growing States, the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Cotton Council of America, and Cotton Incorporated met to review the research and experiences of the previous year and to formulate guiding statements for control recommendations in 1974.

The chief purpose of the Conference is to enable the exchange of information that may be useful in planning further research, survey, and extension work, and to make the results of research available to others.

The report presents information of value (1) to industry in planning production programs, (2) to State and Federal research workers in planning research programs, (3) to extension entomologists in bringing to the attention of growers and other interested groups the control recommendations for their States, (4) to teachers of entomology in the various colleges and universities, and (5) to consulting entomologists. It is also widely used in foreign countries in connection with the development of cotton insect control programs.

This Conference Report is available to anyone interested in cotton production. Copies may be obtained from the Staff Specialist for Entomology, ARS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md. 20705. It may be duplicated in whole or in part, but it should not be used for advertising purposes. No less than a complete section relating to one material or insect together with any supplemental statements should be copied.

Agreement on overall recommendations may be expected; however, complete standardization throughout the Cotton Belt is not possible. Details of recommendations will vary with the region or locality.

Cotton growers in the respective States should follow the recommendations contained in the State Guides for Controlling Cotton Insects and the advice of qualified entomologists, who are familiar with their local problems.

Determining the species and abundance of various insects and the specific injuries inflicted upon the cotton plant are important in insect control. Knowledge of the life history and habits of the insects, the growth and fruiting characteristics of cotton plants, and the environmental relationships that exist between the plants and insects yield additional information basic to an evaluation of the economic insect situations involved. Each control measure used should be a part of an integrated control program, utilizing to the fullest extent wherever possible cultural, physical, mechanical, biological, legal, and natural controls. However, when the level of infestation of an insect or group of insects approaches the economic threshold, chemical control measures should be applied to prevent damage to the cotton crop. Insecticides, dosages, formulations, and timing schedules should be selected to solve existing problems without creating new ones.

Research results on cotton insect control obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations are extended to the cotton industry by the Cooperative Extension Service in each State. It is the responsibility of each individual farm operator to make decisions concerning the control of cotton insects. He may do this himself or he may delegate the job to someone else. (See Determining the Need for Insecticide and Miticide Applications, page 24.)

In making recommendations for the use of insecticides, entomologists should recognize their responsibility with regard to hazards to the public. (See Precautions in Using Insecticides, and Miticides, page 9.)

The insecticide industry has a great responsibility to the cotton grower in making available adequate supplies of recommended materials that are properly formulated. Sales programs should be based on State or area recommendations.

Various "remedies" and devices, such as concoctions of unknown makeup, bug--catching machines, light traps, and other mechanical or electrical contrivances for controlling insects, have been put on the market through the years. Although some had slight value, most were less effective and more expensive than widely tested standard methods. Cotton growers are urged to follow approved recommendations known to be of sound value.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

The development of resistance by cotton insects to some insecticides makes good cultural practices imperative. Certain cultural practices reduce and under some conditions may even eliminate the need for insecticides. Several of these practices can be followed by every cotton grower whereas others are applicable only to certain areas and conditions. Growers following these practices should continue to make careful observations for insects and apply insecticides only when needed.

Early Stalk Destruction

The boll weevil resistance problem emphasizes the urgent need for early destruction of cotton stalks. The destruction or killing of cotton plants as early as possible before the first killing frost prevents population buildup and reduces the overwintering population. The earlier the weevil population is deprived of its food supply the more effective this measure becomes. Early stalk destruction, especially over community - or county-wide areas, has greatly reduced the boll weevil problem the following season, especially in the southern part of the Cotton Belt.

Early stalk destruction and burial of infested debris are generally the most important practices in pink bollworm control. Modern shredders facilitate early stalk destruction and complete plow-under of crop residues. The shredding operation also kills a high percentage of pink bollworms left in the field after harvest. The flail-type shredder is recommended over the horizontal rotary type for pink bollworm control. Plowing under crop residue as deeply as possible after the stalks are cut will further reduce survival of the pink bollworm. The use of these machines should be encouraged as an aid in the control of both the boll weevil and the pink bollworm. Early stalk destruction can also reduce the potential number of overwintering bollworms and tobacco budworms.

Stub, Volunteer, or Abandoned Cotton

Stub, volunteer, and abandoned cotton contributes to insect problems because the stalks and undisturbed soil provide a place for insects to live through the winter. This is especially true for the cotton leafperforator, the pink bollworm, and the boll weevil. Volunteer cotton is also the principal winter host for the leaf crumple virus of cotton in the southwestern desert areas and for its whitefly vector. All cotton plants should be destroyed soon after harvest.

Planting

Uniform planting of all cotton within a given area during a short period of time is desirable. A wide range in planting dates extends the fruiting season, which tends to increase populations of the boll weevil, pink bollworm, and possibly other insects. Planting during the earliest optimum period for an area also makes early stalk destruction possible.

Skip Row Planting

The practice of skip row planting has changed some of the aspects of insect control on cotton. Insects and spider mites that feed on weeds allowed to grow in these strips may move into the cotton when such weeds are destroyed by cultivation. The skip row practice necessitates modification of ground application equipment. Applications by airplane become more expensive since the entire field must be treated and only a part of it is planted to the crop.

Varieties

Varieties of cotton that bear prolifically, fruit early, and mature quickly may set a crop before the boll weevil and other insects become numerous enough to require prolonged treatment with insecticides. This is especially true when other cultural control practices are followed. Growers should plant varieties recommended for their particular area. Cotton breeders are working with entomologists to develop varieties resistant to several cotton insects.

Soil Improvement

Fertilization, crop rotation, and plowing under of green manure crops are good farm practices and should be encouraged. The increased plant growth, which usually results from these practices, may also prove attractive to some pests necessitating closer attention to their abundance and control. The potential higher yields will give greater returns from the use of insecticides. Over-fertilization, especially with nitrogen, may unnecessarily extend the period during which insecticidal protection is necessary. Likewise, undergrowth and delayed maturity may result from nutritional or moisture imbalance but these should not be confused with insect damage.

The fact that a number of insects and spider mites attack legumes and then transfer to cotton should not discourage the use of legumes for soil improvement or crop rotation. Insect pests may be controlled on both crops.

Other Host Plants of Cotton Pests

Cotton fields should be located as far as is practicable from other host plants of cotton insects. In some cases control measures should be applied to other hosts to prevent migration to cotton. Thrips breed in onions, potatoes, carrots, legumes, small grains, and some other crops. They later move in great numbers into adjacent or interplanted cotton. Beet armyworms, garden webworms, lygus bugs, stink bugs, variegated cutworms, western yellowstriped armyworms, and other insects may migrate to cotton from alfalfa, and other plants. The cotton fleahopper migrates to cotton from horsemint, croton, and other weeds. Spider mites spread to cotton from many weeds and other host plants adjacent to cotton fields.

Overwintering Areas

The boll weevil hibernates in well-drained, protected areas in and near cotton fields. Spider mites overwinter on low-growing plants in or near fields. Pest breeding areas of weeds along turnrows and fences or around stumps, and scattered weeds in cultivated fields should be eliminated with herbicides, cultural, or other methods. General burning of ground cover in woods is not recommended. Since ground cover and weeds serve as hibernating sites for many parasites and predators, the detrimental effects of indiscriminate destruction of weeds by burning and tillage on beneficial insects are obvious.

Seed cotton scattered along turnrows, loading areas, and roadsides serves as a source of pink bollworm carryover to the next crop. Care should be taken to see that these areas are cleaned up. To minimize this hazard, trucks, trailers, and other vehicles in which the seed cotton is being hauled to the gin should be covered.

Gin-plant sanitation should be practiced to eliminate hibernating quarters of the boll weevil and the pink bollworm on such premises. In areas where pink bollworms occur, State quarantine regulations require that gin trash be run through a hammer mill or fan of specified size and speed, composted, or given some other approved treatment.

Quarantine regulations require certification of mechanical cotton pickers and strippers moving from pink bollworm-infested to noninfested areas.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF COTTON INSECTS

Predators, parasites, and diseases play an important role in the control of insect pests of cotton. Cotton pest control programs should maximize the role of natural enemies by utilizing insecticides, cultural practices, other agents, and techniques in augmentative ways. The key role of naturally occurring biological control agents must not be ignored in modern pest control programs. Wherever possible, an attempt should be made to evaluate the role of beneficial insects in the field. Some predaceous and parasitic insects of prime importance are as follows:

Predators

HEMIPTERA--Orius insidiosus and O. tristicolor, often called minute pirate bugs or flower bugs, are voracious predators of eggs and first instar larvae of the bollworm, thrips, and other small insects. Populations often build up in such crops as corn and grain sorghum. Big-eyed bugs, Geocoris pallens, G. punctipes, and G. uliginosus, are common predators of eggs and small larvae of the bollworm as well as other lepidoptera, mirids, and aphids. Damsel bugs of the genus Nabis are efficient predators of a wide range of prey including mirids, leafhoppers, aphids, and eggs and larvae of lepidoptera. They attack bollworms as large as the second instar. Assassin bugs, particularly the genus Zelus, feed freely on eggs and larvae of Lepidoptera, including bollworm, tobacco bollworm, and cabbage looper. These bugs are usually less abundant in cotton fields than those referred to previously. Podisus maculiventris is a common stink bug that preys on large bollworms and other caterpillars in the West.

NEUROPTERA--Larvae of green lacewings, Chrysopa spp. are important predators of eggs and small larvae of bollworm and other Lepidoptera and of many soft-bodied insects.

COLEOPTERA--Ground beetles of the family Carabidae have considerable potential as predators in the cotton field but knowledge is lacking on the habits and factors affecting abundance of the many species. Lady beetles (family Coccinellidae), are common predators in cotton fields. The large species, including Coleomegilla maculata, Hippodamia convergens, and Coccinella novemnotata, feed on eggs and small larvae of bollworm and other Lepidoptera and on aphids. Some smaller species in the genus Scymnus and all Stethorus spp. are primarily predators of mites. Collops beetles (Malachinae in the family Melyridae) are often very abundant in cotton. They reportedly feed on the eggs and small larvae of the bollworm and other lepidopterous species.

DIPTERA--Many families contain species that are predaceous as adults or larvae. Best-known as predators in the cotton fields are the larvae of syrphid flies that prey primarily on aphids.

HYMENOPTERA--Ants, family Formicidae, include many predacious species. Iridomyrmex pruinosus is a regular predator of bollworm eggs. Paper-nest wasps, Polistes spp., and solitary wasps of the genera Zethus, Eumenes, Rygchium, and Stenodynerus provide their young in the nests with lepidopterous larvae. Wasps of the genus Sphex nest in the ground and provide their young with grasshoppers and related insects.

SPIDERS--All spiders are predaceous and many species are common in cotton fields. Orb weavers capture many moths in their webs. Wolf spiders and lynx spiders capture moths and other insects. Larvae and adults of the bollworm and boll weevil adults are among the prey of jumping spiders.

Parasites

Numerous species of hymenopterous parasites of several families are of great value in the biological control of most pests of cotton. These parasites vary tremendously in size, behavior, ecology, and host preference. Within their ranks, however, effective or potentially effective parasites of nearly every developmental stage, egg through adult, of the majority of cotton pests may be found. Many of them occur naturally in great numbers in certain geographical areas. Some are now and many will eventually have to be augmented in the field by means of habitat management or mass release techniques so as to concentrate their populations at the time and in the place required for most effective control.

Flies of the family Tachinidae are parasites primarily of larvae of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera. Several species are of value as parasites of cotton pests and should be examined with the same goals in mind as those mentioned above, i.e., augmentation through laboratory or field practices.

Native predators and parasites are often highly effective against aphids, the bollworm, beet armyworm, tobacco budworm, cabbage looper, cotton leafworm, cotton leafperforator, cutworm, lygus bugs, saltmarsh caterpillar, spider mites, whiteflies, and certain other pests. Diversified crops and uncultivated areas serve as refuge and reservoir areas for predators and parasites and, unfortunately, for some pests.

Releases of large numbers of green lacewing larvae in field experiments in Texas gave control of heavy infestations of bollworms. Augmentation of food for lacewings has shown promise in California experiments. Releases of two species of introduced parasites have shown promise for control of the pink bollworm. However, much additional research is needed to develop such techniques into practical control measures. In addition, there are exotic species of predators and parasites of potential value in controlling both native and introduced cotton pests in the U.S. Additional research is needed to locate and introduce them, and to evaluate their potential in pest control.

Diseases

Naturally occurring outbreaks of polyhedral viruses sometimes substantially reduce bollworm, tobacco budworm, cabbage looper, and cotton leafworm populations. These viruses can be produced on hosts mass-reared on artificial diets. Their use is discussed on page 45. Bacillus thuringiensis is a naturally occurring insect pathogen that is produced commercially (see page 42).

CHEMICAL DEFOLIATION AND DESICCATION AS AN AID TO COTTON INSECT CONTROL

Chemical defoliation and desiccation of cotton aid in the control of many cotton insects. These practices check the growth of the plants and accelerate the opening of mature bolls, reducing the damage and the late-season buildup of boll weevils, bollworms, tobacco budworms, and pink bollworms that would otherwise remain to infest next year's crop. They also prevent or reduce damage to open cotton by heavy infestations of the cotton aphid, the cotton leafworm, and whiteflies. However, defoliants and desiccants should not be applied until all bolls that are to be harvested are mature, if losses in yield and quality are to be avoided. Stalks should be destroyed and other cultural practices followed, as discussed under Early Stalk Destruction, page 3.

Guides for the use of different defoliants and desiccants, are issued by the Cooperative Extension Services of the various States. They contain information concerning the influence of plant activity, stage of maturing, and effect of environment on the efficiency of the process, and give details relating to the various needs and benefits. They explain how loss in yield and quality of products may be caused by improper timing of the applications. Local and State recommendations in the respective States should be followed.

PRODUCTION MECHANIZATION IN COTTON INSECT CONTROL

Increased mechanization improves the efficiency of cotton production, including insect control. High-clearance sprayers and dusters and aircraft have proved to be very useful and satisfactory for the application of insecticides and defoliants, especially in rank cotton. Tractors also enable the grower to use shredders, strippers, mechanical harvesters, and larger, better plows -- all of which help in the control of the pink bollworm and to some extent the boll weevil.

The flaming operation for weed control is of questionable value in insect control.

Mechanical harvesting with spindle-type pickers may result in leaving more infested cotton in the field than hand-picking, thus

increasing the potential overwintering pink bollworm population. On the other hand, the use of strippers to harvest the crop is highly desirable from the standpoint of pink bollworm control, because all open bolls are stripped from the plants and are transported to the gin where a high percentage of the larvae are killed in the ginning process.

Stalk shredders not only destroy certain insects, particularly the pink bollworm, but enable the cotton growers over wide areas to destroy the stalks before frost and thereby stop the development of late generations of this insect, the boll weevil, bollworm, and tobacco budworm.

The increased use of mechanized equipment for cotton production has resulted in large acreages of uniform, even-age stands in some areas. These factors tend to simplify cotton insect control. Hibernation quarters in or immediately adjacent to the fields are frequently eliminated by these modern cultivation practices.

PRECAUTIONS IN USING INSECTICIDES AND MITICIDES

Hazards and precautions in the use of insecticides and miticides are discussed in the section below. It must be realized, of course, that all insecticides are toxic. On the other hand, when the enviable safety record associated with the use of many millions of pounds of insecticides on cotton annually is considered, it becomes evident that if common sense precautions are observed, insecticides can be used with relative safety. This applies to the operator, the farm worker, the cotton checker, to fish and wildlife, to honey bees, to our food and feed supply, and to the public in general.

Problems involving hazards to man, domestic animals, crops, fish, beneficial insects, and wildlife have been intensified by the increased use of insecticides for control of cotton insects. The precautions, recommended amounts, and registration numbers are given on labels of all materials legally offered for sale. These materials should not be used unless the user is prepared to follow directions on the labels.

In handling any insecticides, avoid contact with skin and inhalation of dusts, mists, and vapors. Wear clean, dry clothing, and wash hands and face before eating or smoking. Launder clothing daily.

Avoid spilling the insecticide on the skin and keep it out of the eyes, nose, and mouth. If any is spilled, wash it off the skin immediately with soap and water. If you spill it on your clothing, remove clothing immediately and wash the contaminated skin thoroughly. Launder clothing before wearing it again. If the insecticide gets in the eyes, flush with plenty of water for 5 minutes and get medical attention.

Insecticide injury to man may occur through skin absorption or by oral or respiratory intake. Some solvents used in preparing solutions or emulsions are flammable, and most of them are toxic to some degree. In considering the hazards to man, it is necessary to distinguish between immediate hazards (acute toxicity) and cumulative hazards (chronic toxicity).

Insecticides used on cotton must be handled with care at all times and in all forms. The physiological activities of organic phosphorous compounds in both insects and warm-blooded animals is primarily inhibition of the cholinesterase enzyme. Initial or repeated exposure to them may reduce the cholinesterase level to the point where symptoms of poisoning may occur. These symptoms include headache, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and tightness in the chest. The symptoms may occur without forewarning. Applicators and handlers of these chemicals should be thoroughly aware of and familiar with the symptoms.

The toxicity of experimental compounds suggested for further testing may not be well known. Extreme precautions should be observed in their use until more information is available concerning their toxicity.

Formulations that have been accepted by the Environmental Protection Agency under experimental permits are required to show prominently on the front panel of the label "For Experimental Use Only" and should be utilized only for such purposes. According to the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972, pesticides registered under an "Experimental Permit" must not be used contrary to the provisions of the permit. Use contrary to the provisions of the permit constitutes a violation of the Act and is a punishable offense.

The following insecticides can be used without special protective clothing or devices, although malathion may be absorbed through the skin, and inhaled in harmful amounts. In all cases, follow the label precautions.

Bacillus thuringiensis

carbaryl (Sevin)	sulfur
chlorobenzilate	trichlorfon
dicofol	
malathion	
Geigy 13005	

The following insecticides can be absorbed directly through the skin in harmful quantities. When working with these insecticides in any form, take extra care not to let them come in contact with the skin. Wear protective clothing and respiratory devices as directed on the label.

chlordane	endosulfan (Thiodan)
chlordimeform	ethion
diazinon	naled (Dibrom)
dieldrin	toxaphene
dimethoate	

The following chemicals are highly toxic and may be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. These highly toxic materials should be applied only by a person who is thoroughly familiar with their hazards and who will assume full responsibility for proper use and comply with all the precautions on the labels.

aldicarb	EPN
azinphosmethyl (Guthion)	methyl parathion
carbophenothion (Trithion)	Methyl Trithion
demeton	monocrotophos (Azodrin)
dicrotophos (Bidrin)	parathion
disulfoton (Di-Syston)	phorate (Thimet)
endrin	phosphamidon
Chevron Ortho 9006	methomyl

Preventing skin absorption--Many of the insecticides are almost as toxic when in contact with the skin as when taken orally. Such contact may occur through spillage or the deposition of fine mist or dust during application of insecticides.

With the exception of aerosols, agricultural sprays and dusts have relatively large particles. When such particles are inhaled, they do not reach the lungs but are eventually brought into the throat and swallowed.

Skin adsorption constitutes a major route of entry, and yet it is the source of insecticide injury most likely to be ignored. Liquid concentrates are particularly hazardous. Load and mix them in the open. If you spill a concentrate on your skin or clothing, remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Launder clothing before wearing it again. Contaminated shoes are a serious hazard. Launder work clothes daily and change shoes when necessary. When recommended, wear natural or other suitable rubber gloves while handling highly toxic compounds. Have a change of clothing and soap and water at hand in the field. Bathe at the end of the work period.

Preventing oral intake.--Keep food away from direct contact with all insecticides and also keep it away from the possible fumigant action of volatile chemicals. Wash exposed portions of the body thoroughly before eating or drinking. Do not smoke or otherwise contaminate the mouth area before washing the face and hands. Do not measure or store pesticides in containers that might be mistaken for food containers. Store pesticides only in the original containers with legible labels attached.

Preventing respiratory intake.--If called for on the label, wear a respirator or mask of a type that has been tested and found to be satisfactory for protection against the particular insecticide used. Decontaminate the respirator between operations by washing the respirator and replacing felts or cartridges or both at recommended intervals of use.

Information on respirators certified for protection against insecticides may be obtained from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Testing and Certification Laboratory, 944 Chestnut Ridge Road, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505.

Determine blood cholinesterase levels.--Regular users of organo-phosphorous compounds should have their blood cholinesterase levels checked before the start of a season's work and periodically thereafter. It is advisable to have on hand a small supply of 1/100-grain atropine tablets for emergency use as prescribed by medical authorities in case of poisoning. Do not use atropine as a preventive for cholinesterase poisoning. Another antidote for phosphorous poisoning is 2-PAM which must be administered under the supervision of a physician. Be sure the local physician is familiar with treatment and has the antidote on hand before large scale application is begun. Speed of proper treatment is essential. (See paragraph on Information on Poison Control Centers, page 14 .)

Carbamates are also inhibitors of cholinesterase and regular users of these chemicals should be checked and treated as above, with one exception: 2-PAM and other oximes are not recommended. These compounds are referred to as "rapidly reversing inhibitors of cholinesterase." The reversal is so rapid that unless special precautions are taken measurements of blood cholinesterase of human beings or other animals treated with these compounds are likely to be inaccurate and always in the direction of appearing to be normal. The blood cholinesterase inhibition should be measured by a technique that minimizes reactivation.

Disposal of excess materials and used containers.--Excess dust or spray materials should be buried. The burial sites for excess insecticides, wastes, equipment washings, and containers should be selected with care and so situated that contamination of ground water does not occur. When possible, growers should carry their empty insecticide containers to a sanitary landfill type dump and have them buried. Inform the dump operator of the nature of the residues in the containers. Some States require that they be buried at a designated place. Empty metal containers should be smashed beyond possibility of reuse and buried.

Handling materials in the field.--Metal containers of emulsifiable concentrates carried to the field should be placed in the shade. Agitation of closed containers that have been left in the sun can result in pressure buildup in the container--with a resultant exploding of the contents when the top is removed.

Storage of insecticides.--Insecticides should be stored in a separate building to avoid contamination of food, feedstuffs, or fertilizers. Care should be taken, also, to avoid cross-contamination of pesticides. Unused insecticides should be kept in the original container and stored in places inaccessible to children, irresponsible persons, or animals. All insecticides should be stored under lock and key.

Procedures for applicators of insecticides.--Airplane pilots who are to apply insecticides should not assist in mixing or loading operations. Persons making ground application of organophosphorous insecticides or loading aircraft with them should always be accompanied by at least one other person in the field.

Information on Poison Control Centers.--A publication "Directory of Poison Control Centers" is available upon request from Bureau of Chemical Hazards, Consumer Products Safety Commission, 5401 Westbard Ave., Bethesda, Maryland 20016. It lists facilities in each State that provide to the medical profession, on a 24-hour basis, information concerning the prevention and treatment of accidents involving exposure to poisonous and potentially poisonous substances. The telephone directory may also list Poison Control Centers for the local area.

Misapplication or drift on plants, warm-blooded animals and other non-target areas.--Spraying or dusting should be done under conditions and in a manner to avoid direct application or drift to adjacent fields where animals are pastured, where food or feed crops are being grown, or to residential areas, canals, streams, waterways or highways. Usually there is less drift from sprays than from dusts and from ground applications than from aerial applications. Injury due to misapplication or drift may be determined as the responsibility of the applicator.

Residues in plants or soils.--In the development of new insecticides, the possibility of deleterious residues remaining in cottonseed and seed products must be thoroughly investigated. (For more information concerning residues on cotton, see Restrictions on the Use of Insecticides on Cotton, page 18.)

Excessive insecticide residues in the soil may affect germination, rate of growth, and flavor of crops. Concentration of the residue is influenced by the insecticide, the formulation used, amount applied, type of soil, and climatic conditions. Illegal residues have occurred in some root crops and in soybeans grown in rotation with cotton that has been treated with organochlorine insecticides.

Protection of predators and parasites.--Predators and parasites play an important role in the control of cotton insects. Most currently available insecticides destroy these beneficial insects as well as harmful ones; therefore, the control program used should take maximum advantage of natural, and cultural controls. Insecticides that are selective for the pest species concerned and of minimum detriment to the beneficial species should be used. When regular inspections show that high populations of predators and parasites are present, deferring of insecticide treatments should be considered.

Protection of honey bees.--Every year pesticides applied to cotton cause extensive losses of honey bees. Much of this damage is needless and can be averted without reduced control of injurious pests, if proper precautions are taken. Bees are beneficial to cotton and many cotton growers as well as their neighbors grow legumes and other crops that require pollination. For the benefit of the beekeeper, the cotton grower, and of agriculture in general every effort should be made to protect pollinating insects.

Bee losses can be reduced if the following general precautions are taken:

1. If a pesticide must be used, choose the one least hazardous to bees that will control the harmful pests.
2. If a hazardous material must be used, apply it when bees are not visiting the field.
3. Use sprays instead of dusts. Application with ground equipment is less hazardous to bees than application by airplane.
4. Avoid drift of pesticide into the apiary or onto adjacent crops in bloom.
5. Reduce the number of applications to an absolute minimum.
6. Advise the beekeeper to locate the apiary out of the usual drift path of the pesticide from the field.
7. Give the beekeeper advance notice if a hazardous material must be used, so he may move or otherwise protect the bees.
8. Remind the beekeeper that confining the bees during and after a single application may prevent or reduce damage, and that colonies can be confined under wet burlap tarpaulins up to 2 days. Confinement is not practical if repeated applications are to be made.

The following grouping shows the relative toxicity to honey bees of insecticides used for control of cotton insects:

<u>Group 1</u>	<u>Group 2</u>	<u>Group 3</u>
Materials highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues	Materials toxic to bees when visiting field at time of application	Materials relatively low in toxicity to bees
aldicarb azinphosmethyl (*Guthion) carbaryl diazinon dicrotophos (Bidrin) dielldrin dimethoate EPN Malathion (ULV or dust) methyl parathion monocrotophos (*Azodrin) naled parathion phosphamidon Geigy 13005 Chevron Ortho 9006 methomyl (dust)	carbophenothion demeton disulfoton endosulfan endrin phorate malathion (E.C.) methomyl (spray) naled (E.C.) toxaphene	<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> dicofol sulfur chlordimeform ethion chlorbenzilate trichlorfon

Protection of fish and wildlife--Recommended precautions must be followed to reduce hazard to fish and wildlife when using insecticides for control of cotton insects. It is especially important to avoid direct application or drift to ponds, streams, standing water, and weedy areas.

Wherever possible, cotton fields should be located away from ponds. Runoff from treated fields should be diverted from fish ponds. Where drift may create a problem, sprays are preferred to dusts and ground applications to aerial applications. Do not discard pesticides or clean pesticide application equipment in or near streams or ponds.

Additional safeguards--Equipment that has been used for mixing and applying 2,4-D and other weedkillers should never be used for mixing and applying insecticides to cotton because of the danger of crop injury resulting from contamination of equipment.

REGISTRATIONS OF INSECTICIDES AND MITICIDES

Before a pesticide may be legally shipped in interstate commerce, it must be registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1972 signed into law by the President on October 21, 1972, administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Scientific data are required to establish that the pesticide, when used as directed on the label will control the target pest and will not cause adverse effects to man and his surroundings. The criteria for registration are strict and subject to constant review as new information is developed. Many States have similar registration regulations. Under the new law the Administrator of EPA is given the authority to proceed against persons or individuals who engage in misusing pesticides by applying them in a manner "inconsistent with their labeling." In addition, the administrator may place pesticides in a "restricted use" category, thus subjecting them to controls in distribution and ultimately requires their use only by trained applicators.

Cottonseed is classified as a food product. The undelinted seed as it comes from the gin is the "raw agricultural commodity."

Where pesticide use patterns will result in residues of the original material or of toxic metabolites on or in cottonseed, or its byproducts, permissible amounts, or tolerances, must be established. The establishment of residue tolerances in raw agricultural commodities is the responsibility of the Environmental Protection Agency. A registration will not be granted until a permissible level of residue has been granted.

Finite tolerances or exemption from tolerances are required for all pesticides registered for use on cotton.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF INSECTICIDES ON COTTON

Any regulations established by the Federal or State governments will take precedence over those given in this report.

Workers entering cotton fields within 5 days after treatment with endrin or on the day of treatment with methyl parathion should wear clean, tightly woven, protective clothing.

Do not repeat applications of dimethoate within 14 days of each other.

Do not apply disulfoton (Di-Syston) to cotton more than twice per season nor repeat application within 21 days of each other.

Do not repeat applications of monocrotophos (Azodrin) within 5 days of each other.

Do not apply chlordane, chlorobenzilate, endosulfan, ethion or phorate after bolls begin to open. Dosages of toxaphene in excess of 4 pounds per acre per application should not be applied to cotton after bolls open.

Do not graze livestock in cotton fields treated with insecticides, except those for which no restrictions are shown on the labels.

Unused cottonseed intended for planting that has been treated with any insecticide should not be used for food or feed. Treated seed must bear a statement on the label indicating that the seed has been treated with the chemical and should be used for planting only.

The minimum number of days that should elapse between the time of the last insecticidal application and harvest for certain insecticides is as follows:

Hand harvest--

- 2 days--azinphosmethyl in ultra-low volume application
- 4 days--naled (Dibrom)
- 5 days--endrin
- 7 days--methyl parathion, parathion

Hand or mechanical harvest--

- 1 day--azinphosmethyl
- 3 days--EPN
- 7 days--trichlorfon
- 14 days--diazinon, dimethoate, dicofol, phosphamidon
- 21 days--monocrotophos (Azodrin), demeton
- 28 days--disulfoton (Di-Syston), phorate
- 30 days--dicrotophos (Bidrin)
- 40 days--methomyl (Lannate)
- 60 days--methidathion (Supracide)

Tolerances (p.p.m.) established for various insecticides recommended for cotton insect control in or on cottonseed are as follows: aldicarb, 0.1; azinphosmethyl, 0.5; carbaryl, 5; carbophenothion, 0.2; Chevron Ortho 9006, 0.1; chlordimeform, 5; chlorobenzilate, 0.5; demeton, 0.75; diazinon, 0.2; dicrotophos, 0.05; dicofol, 0.1; dimethoate, 0.1; disulfoton, 0.75; endosulfan, 1; endrin, 0, EPN, 0.5; ethion, 0.5; methidathion, 0.2; malathion, 2; methyl parathion, 0.75; methomyl, 0.1; monocrotophos, 0.1; naled, 0.5; parathion, 0.75; phorate, 0.05; phosphamidon, 0.1; toxaphene, 5; and trichlorofon, 0.1. Bacillus thuringiensis is exempt from the requirements of a tolerance and sulfur is a material not requiring a tolerance.

Some States have special restrictions on the use of certain insecticides. Check your State and local regulations.

APPLICATION OF INSECTICIDES AND MITICIDES

Most insecticides and miticides commonly used for control of cotton pests may be readily formulated into either sprays or dusts. Stable formulations of some materials are very difficult to make. Research on formulations continually provides more satisfactory material with greater stability.

Dusts.--Most organic insecticides and miticides formulated in dusts with talc, clay, calcium carbonate, pyrophyllite, diatomaceous earth, or sulfur as the carrier give good control of cotton insects and spider mites. The value of formulations with proper dusting characteristics is to be emphasized. Erratic results and poor control are sometimes caused by inferior formulations, although frequently poor results caused by improper application or timing are blamed on formulations. Some dusts containing high percentages of sulfur have undesirable dusting properties and may present a fire hazard.

Sprays.--The term "low volume" is used for the application of concentrated insecticides when the total volume of spray solution applied is more than one-half but less than 10 gallons per acre. The term "ultra-low volume" is used for the application of concentrated or technical insecticides when the total volume of spray liquid applied is one-half gallon or less per acre.

Control of cotton insects and spider mites has been highly successful with properly formulated sprays applied at rates ranging from 1 to 15 gallons per acre. Most of the organic insecticide sprays used on cotton are made from emulsifiable concentrates. It is recommended that all insecticide formulators show conspicuously on the label the pounds of actual toxicant

per gallon in emulsifiable concentrates. The pounds of toxicants specified should be consistent with the required label declaration of active ingredients. Occasional foliage injury has resulted from poorly formulated concentrates, or when the spray was improperly applied. Emulsifiers and solvents should be tested for phytotoxicity before they are used in formulations. Phytotoxicity of emulsions may be aggravated by high temperatures, high concentrations, drying winds and highly alkaline water. Diluted sprays should be applied immediately after mixing and should not be held over for later use. Wettable powders of some insecticides are applied to cottonseed in a slurry before planting for control of certain insects.

Ultra-low volume aerial applications of azinphosmethyl (Guthion), endosulfan (Thiodan) and malathion are approved for control of certain insects. A mixture of malathion plus methyl parathion is approved for boll weevil and bollworm control in the boll weevil infested States. Some progress has been made in applying other compounds in this manner and in developing ground equipment for their application. Results of limited research indicate that some materials perform differently when applied as low volume technical materials or as emulsifiable concentrates than when they are applied as emulsions. Because performance cannot be predicted, each insecticide applied in this manner must be tested thoroughly against various cotton pests. Hazards and residues from such applications must be considered. Expanded research is needed to develop this method of applying insecticides to control cotton insects.

The addition of blackstrap molasses at 1/2 to 2 gallons per acre to insecticidal sprays has improved bollworm control. Molasses increases palatability of spray residues to bollworm larvae and extends the residual effectiveness of certain insecticides. Other benefits include increase kill of bollworm moths and a probable reduction in drift because of increased droplet weight and reduced evaporation.

Granules, fertilizer-insecticide mixtures and seed treatments-- Granulated formulations of insecticides and mixtures of insecticides and fertilizers are used for control of some soil insects. They are being used for white-fringed beetle and wireworm control in some areas. Granular formulations of some systemic insecticides are being used in some areas against certain foliage-feeding pests. Systemic insecticides are sometimes applied as dusts or liquids to cottonseed before planting for early-season insect control. Such treatments sometimes adversely affect stands and seedling vigor. Emulsifiable formulations of some systemic insecticides are sprayed in the seed furrow at planting for control of certain early-season insects.

Mixtures of two or more insecticides--Where more than one insect or spider mite is involved in a control program, insecticides are frequently combined to give control of the species involved. Bollworm, cotton aphid, and spider mite buildup frequently follows application of some insecticides, and for this reason suitable insecticides or miticides are added to some formulations.

Where an outbreak of aphids or spider mites is involved, a recommended organophosphorous insecticide may be used alone or may be combined in a boll weevil-bollworm formulation.

Emulsifiable concentrates of two or more insecticides may be formulated into recommended sprays in the field. When this is done, however, the quantity of solvent is increased which may in turn increase the phytotoxicity hazard and toxicity to man and animals.

Mixtures containing less than recommended dosages of each of several insecticides have frequently been unsatisfactory and are not recommended.

Applications

Insecticides may be applied to cotton with either ground or aerial equipment. Generally sprays and dusts are equally effective. Regardless of equipment chosen, effective control is obtained only when applications give thorough coverages and are properly timed. Improperly timed or unnecessary applications may result in a pest complex that can cause greater damage to the cotton crop than the original target insect.

Ground application--High clearance rigs usually make efficient application possible in rank cotton with little mechanical injury to plants. Ground machines should be calibrated to apply the proper dosages for the speeds at which they will be operated.

For dust applications the nozzles should be adjusted to approximately 10 inches above the plants, with one nozzle over each row. Dusts are usually applied at 10 to 20 pounds to the acre except in the Far West, where heavier dosages are required. Results of research in Arkansas show that the total volume can be reduced to as little as two pounds of dust concentrate per acre with no loss in control if the amount of needed active ingredient is applied.

For spraying seedling cotton under conditions of straight and uniform row spacing, use of one nozzle per row is suggested. As the cotton grows, the number of nozzles should be increased to two or

in rank growth to as many as five or six in some areas. Nozzles without drops spaced 20 inches apart on the boom are used in some areas.

The nozzles should be adjusted to approximately 10 inches above the plants and be capable of delivering from 1 to 15 gallons per acre.

Emulsifiable concentrates should be diluted immediately before use. Some type of agitation, generally the bypass flow, is necessary during the spray operation to insure a uniform mixture.

As a safety measure the spray boom should be located behind the operator.

Aerial application--In aerial application of sprays with fixed wing aircraft, the plane should be equipped with standard nozzles or rotary atomizing devices that will deliver most of the insecticide in droplets within the range of 100 to 300 microns. The aircraft should be flown at a height of 5 ft. above the crop for most effective insecticide placement and minimal drift.

Emulsifiable concentrates should be mixed with water immediately before use and delivered in 1 to 10 gallons per acre on a maximum swath width of 40 ft. Ultra-low volume concentrates should be applied at up to one-half gallon per acre on a swath width of 35 to 75 ft. depending on weather and other conditions. Dust applications should be made on a 40 ft. maximum swath width. When insect populations are extremely heavy, it may be advantageous to narrow the swath width.

A method of flagging or marking the swaths should be used to insure proper distribution of both sprays and dusts.

Timing of applications--Correct timing is essential for satisfactory control of cotton insects. Consideration must be given to the overall populations and stages of both beneficial and harmful insects rather than to those of a single insect. The stage of growth of the cotton plant and expected yield are important. Since the use of insecticides often induces outbreaks of aphids, bollworms, spider mites, and other pests, insecticides should be applied only when and where needed.

Early-season applications should be made to control beet armyworm, cutworms, darkling ground beetles, grasshoppers, or other insects which threaten to reduce a stand. Recommendations for early-season applications to control aphids, the boll weevil, the cotton fleahopper, plant bugs, and thrips vary greatly from State to State.

Differences in infestations of these insects, as well as many other production factors, make it inadvisable to attempt to standardize recommendations for early-season control.

It is generally recommended that suitable insecticides should be applied to cotton during its maximum period of fruiting and maturing of the crop, if infestations threaten to reduce the yield, affect quality, or delay maturity. Recommendations for insecticide treatments are similar throughout the Cotton Belt, but certain details differ from State to State, and often within a State. The appropriate State Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects should be followed.

Effect of Insecticides on Cotton Plants

Many insecticides affect cotton plants physiologically. The effects may result in delayed or advanced crop maturity with or without accompanying yield loss. Several organochlorine insecticides often cause earlier plant maturity which is a physiological response by the cotton plant.

Many organophosphorus compounds and the carbamate, aldicarb, used as seed or soil treatments have an effect on cotton plants expressed in more vigorous, vegetative growth early in the season resulting in taller plants and larger leaves which can be related to physiological responses. Results have ranged from increased yield and early maturity to reductions in yield and delayed maturity at various locations in the Cotton Belt. Use of the organophosphorus and carbamate insecticides at planting has often resulted in delayed plant emergence and poor stands.

Reductions in yield and delays in crop maturity have resulted when early season foliar application schedules of several organophosphorus compounds have been used. However, more work has been done with methyl parathion and its adverse effects are clearly documented under field conditions. Use of methyl parathion at rates greater than 0.5 pound per acre may result in reduced fruit retention. While plants usually compensate for such fruit loss through production of added fruiting points, the result is delayed crop maturity and in some cases reduced yield. The most severe effects of methyl parathion occur from frequent early season applications. When methyl parathion is used only as needed, delayed maturity or yield loss does not occur.

Results with carbaryl in California suggest similar reductions in fruit retention without compensating fruiting to offset fruit loss.

Certain solvents and additives may enhance the adverse effects of insecticides or may cause physiological effects of their own.

Effects of several insecticides on growth and fruiting of plants are not consistent from one location to another and from year to year at any particular location. Adverse effects appear to be more common in some areas. Growers and insect control advisers should be aware of the potential adverse effects of insecticides on crop production.

Insecticide use should be based on expected benefits from insect control weighed against possible losses in yield or delay in maturity if it is not used. Researchers should make a greater effort to distinguish between growth and fruiting response of plants caused by insecticides or resulting from control of insects obtained with them.

Determining the Need for Insecticide and Miticide Applications

The determination of pest population levels is fundamental in carrying out a sound cotton insect control program. Entomologists should recognize this basic principle and accept the professional obligation for implementing it. Need for control measures should be based on insect infestation counts.

Insecticides or miticides are recommended for the control of injurious insect and spider mite pests of cotton when their populations reach the level that economic losses will result if they are not controlled. This can be the result of immediate loss of the fruiting forms (squares and bolls) or damage to the plant in such manner that fruiting will be delayed to the extent that a full crop cannot be made during the normal growing season. In areas subject to summer droughts or where the growing season is short, any insect injury causing damage to the extent that fruiting is delayed or early fruit is lost can result in reducing yields. The control of even a light infestation of injurious insects early in the season under these conditions may be important. In much of the Cotton Belt, however, the cotton plant usually is able to overcome early plant damage and early loss of fruit with little or no reduction in yield. In these areas, the need for protecting early fruit and for hastening maturing is minimized.

Some farmers have learned to recognize certain harmful and beneficial insects and certain insect diseases. They can determine by field inspections when an insecticide is needed and by referring to the State Guide can select the proper one to use. Other farmers prefer to employ persons who are specially trained to do the job for them.

Many growers employ specially trained personnel, sometimes referred to as "checkers" or "scouts," to make insect population counts and infestation records in cotton fields. The majority of the scouts are college students or former college students with some entomological background who have been given special training by the extension entomologist or by county agents. The experience of most farmers, who have employed them is that money spent for this purpose is a sound investment. The saving of one insecticide application during the year when infestation counts show that it is not needed, or the timely application of one that is needed, usually more than pays the entire cost of the service for the season.

Two types of use of persons specially trained to make insect population counts and infestation records in cotton fields have developed. In one case, the farmer hires the person to make the records and to submit them to him. He then determines the need for insecticides, selects

those to be used from the State Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects, and either applies them with his own equipment or arranges with a custom applicator to do it for him.

The other type of use is to contract with a consulting entomologist for the complete job of insect control. The consultant may have several individuals making population counts and infestation records for him. His experience enables him to use the records to determine the need for the insecticide. He makes the selection from the State Guide and either arranges directly for its application or leaves this to the discretion of the owner or manager depending on the terms of the contract.

Both types of use of persons trained to do the job have proved highly satisfactory to growers who have used them and their use is almost certain to increase. With increased emphasis on reduction in costs of producing cotton and on decreased use of insecticides to avoid residues and other hazards, the precise knowledge of insect conditions and the wise use of insecticides becomes a highly important consideration. The employment of persons trained to do the job usually is the best way to assure that it is properly done.

A pest management program funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture was initiated in 1972 and continued in 1973 to encourage cotton producers to use cultural and biological pest control measures in combination with insecticides as needed to protect their crops from damage by insects. The on-farm cotton pest management program is carried out by the Cooperative State Extension Services and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in cooperation with the State Departments of Agriculture, Experiment Stations, cotton producers and other industry leaders. USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Extension Services have responsibility for the program on the national level. It is hoped that in the future the program will be adopted by growers as one of their important production practices.

RESISTANCE TO INSECTICIDES AND MITICIDES

Resistance to insecticides and miticides is the ability in insect and spider mite strains to withstand exposure to dosages that exceed that of a normal susceptible population--such ability being inherited by subsequent generations of the strain.

Resistance of cotton pests to insecticides has developed rapidly in recent years. Since 1947 when organic chemicals began to have wide usage in cotton, 24 species of insects and spider mites that attack the crop are known to have developed resistance and several other species are strongly suspected of having developed resistance. One or more of these resistant species occur in localized areas in most cotton-producing States from California to North Carolina. In most cases the pests are resistant to the organochlorine insecticides but four species of mites and the beet armyworm, banded wing whitefly, bollworm and tobacco budworm are known to be resistant to the organophosphorus compounds.

Resistance of most species continues to be restricted to relatively small areas and no species is known to be resistant throughout the range of its occurrence. However, the boll weevil is known to be resistant in localized areas in 10 of the 11 States in which it occurs from Texas to North Carolina.

The following is a tabulation of the pests known to be resistant to individual insecticides in one or more areas of the States listed:

<u>Pest</u>	<u>Insecticides</u>	<u>States</u>
Bandedwing whitefly	methyl parathion	Arkansas, Louisiana
Beet armyworm	organochlorine compounds methyl parathion	Arizona, Arkansas, California and Mississippi Alabama
Boll weevil	organochlorine compounds	Alabama, Arkansas Georgia, Louisiana Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas
Bollworm	DDT	Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessees, North Carolina, Texas

<u>Pest</u>	<u>Insecticides</u>	<u>States</u>
Bollworm (con.)	endrin	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas
	carbaryl (Sevin)	Arizona, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas
	methy1 parathion	Arkansas and Oklahoma
	TDE	Texas
	toxaphene plus DDT	do.
	Strobane plus DDT	do.
Cabbage looper	DDT	Arizona, Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas
	organochlorine compounds	Alabama, Arkansas, California Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma
	endrin and toxaphene	Arizona
	organophosphorus compounds	Arkansas
Cotton aphid	benzene hexachloride	Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee
Cotton fleahopper	organochlorine compounds	Texas
	organophosphorus compounds	Texas
Cotton leafperforator	organochlorine compounds	California
	DDT	Arizona
	organophosphorus compounds	California, Arizona
Cotton leafworm	organochlorine compounds	Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas
Lygus bugs, <u>Lygus hesperus</u>	do.	California
	trichlorfon and monocrotophos	do.
	DDT	Arizona
Pink bollworm	DDT	Durango and Coahuila, Mexico, and Texas

<u>Pest</u>	<u>Insecticides</u>	<u>States</u>
Saltmarsh caterpillar	toxaphene, DDT, and endrin	Arizona and California
Southern garden leaf-hopper	DDT	California
Spider mites:		
<u>Tetranychus turkestan</u>	organophosphorus compounds except phorate seed or soil treatment	Alabama and California
<u>cinnabarinus</u>	do.	Alabama, Arizona, California, and Texas
<u>pacificus</u>	do.	do.
<u>urticae</u>	do.	Alabama, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina
<u>pacificus</u>	dicofol	California
<u>urticae</u>	dicofol	do.
Stink Bug:		
<u>Euschistus consepersus</u>	organochlorine compounds	do.
Thrips:		
<u>Frankliniella</u> Mixture of species	dieldrin endrin	do. California and Georgia
<u>Frankliniella occidentalis</u>	toxaphene organochlorine compounds	New Mexico Texas
<u>Thrips tabaci</u>	organochlorine compounds	do.

<u>Pest</u>	<u>Insecticides</u>	<u>States</u>
Tobacco budworm	Carbaryl (Sevin)	Louisiana and Texas
	DDT	Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas
	endrin	Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas
	Strobane plus DDT	Texas
	TDE	do.
	toxaphene plus DDT	Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas
	organophosphorus compounds	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas

Resistance of cotton pests to recommended insecticides is a serious problem. It emphasizes the importance of using every known means possible to alleviate the difficulty to the extent that control may be maintained. This includes the use of pesticides having different physiological modes of action from those to which resistance has been developed and in the use of cultural practices, especially early stalk destruction, in reducing populations of the boll weevil and the pink bollworm. Every advantage possible of biological control agents should be taken and where there is a choice, chemicals that are of minimum detriment to beneficial insects should be used.

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON INSECTICIDAL CONTROL

Failures to control insects have often been attributed to ineffective insecticides, poor formulations, poor applications, and improper timing. Recently, resistance has been blamed for failures in local areas. Variations in humidity, rainfall, temperature, sunlight, and wind have been shown to influence the effectiveness of an insecticide applied to plants. These variations also influence the development of insect populations and plant growth. Inability of the applicator to maintain a regular application schedule because of excessive rains or high winds often results in loss of control at a critical period.

A combination of an adverse effect on the toxicity of the insecticide and a favorable effect on growth of the plant and insect population may result in failure to obtain control. Conversely, conditions favorable

to the insecticide and plants and adverse to the insect population will result in very effective control. Use of fertilizer and supplemental irrigation, although valuable in cotton production programs, may create conditions that make insect control difficult. Also certain insects, in particular the boll weevil, become more difficult to kill with some insecticides as the season progresses. Therefore, one should consider all factors before arriving at a decision as to the specific one responsible for the failure to obtain control.

INSECTICIDES AND MITICIDES RECOMMENDED FOR THE CONTROL OF COTTON PESTS

<u>Organochlorine compounds</u>	<u>Organophosphorus compounds</u>	<u>Others</u>
chlorobenzilate	azinphosmethyl	aldicarb
dicofol	carbophenothion	carbaryl
endosulfan	Chevron Ortho 9006 (Monitor)	chlordimeform
endrin	demeton	(Fundal, Galecron)
toxaphene	diazinon	methomyl (Lannate)
	dicrotophos	sulfur
	dimethoate	
	disulfoton	
	EPN	
	ethion	
	methidathion	
	malathion	
	methyl parathion	
	monocrotophos (Azodrin)	
	naled	
	parathion	
	phorate	
	phosphamidon	
	trichlorfon	

Materials recommended for the control of cotton insects in one or more States are discussed in this section (see table 1, pages 50 - 51). In local areas certain insects have become resistant to one or more of the materials recommended (see Resistance to Insecticides, pages 26 - 29 for details).

Aldicarb (Temik)

Aldicarb in granular form applied in the furrow at planting will control thrips, cotton aphids, cotton fleahoppers, leafminers, spider mites, lygus bugs, and overwintered boll weevils feeding on foliage. Side-dress applications when plants begin to square will control leafhoppers, cotton fleahoppers, boll weevils, spider mites, and lygus

bugs, but may result in an increase in subsequent bollworm and tobacco budworm infestations. Treatments at planting time may result in phytotoxicity under some conditions to the extent that stands may be damaged.

Aldicarb applied in-furrow at planting or as a sidedressing must be covered completely with soil. It is toxic to fish, wildlife, and birds. Keep out of any body of water. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of wastes. Birds and wildlife may be killed if allowed to feed on exposed granules.

Aldicarb is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Azinphosmethyl (Guthion)

Azinphosmethyl will control the boll weevil, brown cotton leafworm, cotton leafperforator, cotton leafworm, fleahoppers, garden webworm, lygus bugs, pink bollworm, stink bugs, and thrips. Erratic results have been obtained against the cotton aphid and spider mite in some areas. It is ineffective against the beet armyworm and the saltmarsh caterpillar.

Azinphosmethyl is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Carbaryl (Sevin)

Carbaryl will control the boll weevil, bollworm, cotton fleahopper, cotton leafworm, cotton leafperforator, cutworms, darkling beetle, fall armyworm, false celery leaftier, field crickets, garden webworm, grasshoppers, a leaf roller (Platynota stultana), lygus bugs, pink bollworm, saltmarsh caterpillar, southern garden leafhopper, stink bugs, and thrips. It does not control the beet armyworm, black fleahoppers, cabbage loopers, false chinchbug, or spider mites. Aphids do not usually build up following its use but spider mites often do.

Carbophenothion (Trithion)

Carbophenothion will control the cotton aphid, cotton fleahopper, cotton leafperforator, lygus bugs, thrips, and most species of spider mites. It appears to have long residual activity. It is not effective against the bollworm, or cabbage looper, and is erratic against salt-marsh caterpillars and stink bugs.

Carbophenothion is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Chevron Ortho 9006 (Monitor)

Ortho 9006 will control the beet armyworm, the boll weevil, bollworm, cabbage looper, cotton aphid, cotton leafperforator, lygus bugs, salt-marsh caterpillar, spider mites and thrips.

Ortho 9006 is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Chlordimeform (Fundal, Galecron)

Chlordimeform will control the beet armyworm, bollworm, tobacco budworm, cotton leafperforator, pink bollworm, spider mites, thrips and western yellowstriped armyworm. Researchers feel that its primary control value is as an ovicide. This property should be considered when it is used to control most of the listed insects.

Chlorobenzilate

Chlorobenzilate applied as a foliage spray will control most species of spider mites. Complete foliage coverage is essential for obtaining control.

Demeton

Demeton is both a contact and a systemic insecticide with long residual systemic activity. When applied in a foliage spray, it is effective against most species of aphids and spider mites for 2 to 8 weeks and controls the southern garden leafhopper and thrips. Demeton does not control the boll weevil, bollworm, cotton leafworm, grasshoppers or the pink bollworm.

Demeton is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Diazinon

Diazinon in a spray will control the cotton fleahopper, the cotton leafperforator, lygus bugs, the saltmarsh caterpillar, and thrips.

Dicofol (Kelthane)

Dicofol is an acaricide with little insecticidal activity. It will control most species of spider mites. For best results spray should be applied at a minimum of 20 gallons per acre with nozzles directed to give coverage under the leaf. Dicofol spray applied from airplanes have given erratic results.

Dicrotophos (Bidrin)

Dicrotophos (Bidrin) in a spray will control the cotton aphid, cotton fleahopper, cotton leafperforator, false chinch bugs, lygus bugs, spider mites, saltmarsh caterpillar, stink bugs, and thrips.

Dicrotophos (Bidrin) is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Dimethoate

Dimethoate in a spray will control the cotton aphid, cotton fleahopper, lygus bugs, and thrips.

Disulfoton

Disulfoton as a seed treatment or in granular or spray form applied in the furrow at planting will control aphids, leafminers, spider mites, and thrips for 4 to 6 weeks after planting. Treatments at planting time may result in phytotoxicity under some conditions to the extent that stands may be damaged and early growth retarded. Phytotoxicity hazards may be greater where preemergence herbicides are used. Phytotoxicity hazards are also greater where certain fungicide combinations are used as planter box treatments with the seed.

Planting seed should be treated only by custom operators who are able to treat seed adequately and uniformly with suitable precautions against hazard to operators.

Disulfoton is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Endosulfan (Thiodan)

Endosulfan will control the bollworm, the cabbage looper, cotton leafperforator, stink bugs, and thrips.

Endrin

Endrin will control the beet armyworm, boll weevil, bollworm, brown cotton leafworm, cabbage looper, cotton leafperforator, cotton leafworm, cutworms, darkling ground beetles, fall armyworm, false chinch bugs, field crickets, flea beetles, fleahoppers, garden webworm, grasshoppers, greenhouse leafhopper, lygus bugs, stink bugs, tobacco budworms, thrips, and yellowstriped armyworm. Endrin used in a seed treatment will protect seed and young seedlings from seedcorn maggots, false wireworms, and wireworms. It will not control the pink bollworm or spider mites. Aphids usually do not build up after use of endrin, but spider mites sometimes do. Endrin should not be used for control of cotton insects where soybeans are grown in rotation with cotton.

Endrin is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

EPN

EPN will control the boll weevil and bollworm.

EPN is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Ethion

Ethion will control the cotton aphid, the cotton leafworm and most species of spider mites.

Methidathion (Supracide)

Methidathion will control the bandedwing whitefly, spider mites, the boll weevil and bollworm. In a schedule of applications for control of the latter species it may be phytotoxic.

Malathion

Malathion spray will control the boll weevil, cotton aphid, brown cotton leafworm, cotton leafperforator, cotton leafworm, fall armyworm, fleahoppers, garden webworm, grasshoppers, lygus bugs, southern garden leafhopper, thrips, and some species of spider mites. Results against whiteflies have been erratic. It will not control the bollworm and the saltmarsh caterpillar. In some areas 0.5 pounds of malathion at 3-day intervals gave boll weevil control comparable to that obtained at 4- to 5-day intervals with higher dosages. Dust formulations have not been entirely satisfactory in some areas, probably because of instability. Malathion applied by airplane in ultra-low volume sprays at 0.5 to 1.25 pound per acre controls the boll weevil.

Methomyl (Lannate)

Methomyl will control the beet armyworm, the bollworm, the cabbage looper, cotton leaf perforator, lygus bugs and the pink bollworm. It may be phytotoxic when repeated applications are used. A safened dust is less phytotoxic than sprays.

Methomyl is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions

Methyl parathion

Methyl parathion will control the beet armyworm, boll weevil, cabbage looper, cotton aphid, cotton leafperforator, cotton leafworm, cutworms, fall armyworm, false chinch bugs, fleahoppers, garden webworm, grasshoppers, lygus bugs, southern garden leafhopper, saltmarsh caterpillar, stink bugs, thrips, yellowstriped armyworm and certain species of spider mites, but it has a short residual toxicity. It is not effective against the bollworm, pink bollworm and tobacco budworm at dosages recommended for the boll weevil but gives bollworm and tobacco budworm control at 1 pound per acre. For late-season boll weevil control a dosage of 0.25 pound at 3-day intervals is preferred over higher dosages at longer intervals. Although it is unsatisfactory for control of most species of spider mites, methyl parathion in a boll weevil schedule suppresses them. When it is applied as a dust, only stabilized formulations should be used. In 1972 an encapsulated formulation of methyl parathion showed promise against the boll weevil, bollworm and cabbage looper at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre. In 1973 the encapsulated formulation showed promise against the boll weevil at 0.25 to 0.5 pound per acre.

Methyl parathion is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Monocrotophos (Azodrin)

Monocrotophos will control the bandedwing whitefly, beet armyworm, boll weevil, bollworm, cabbage looper, cotton aphid, cotton fleahopper, cotton leafperforator, lygus bugs, pink bollworm, some species of spider mites, saltmarsh caterpillar, stink bugs, and thrips. This is a water soluble formulation and observations indicate that it may be washed off more readily by rain than an emulsifiable concentrate.

Monocrotophos will kill birds and other wildlife. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas being treated.

Monocrotophos is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Naled (Dibrom)

Naled will control the cotton fleahopper, cotton leafperforator, cutworms, grasshoppers, and lygus bugs. It is ineffective against the cabbage looper at 0.5 pound per acre and spider mites at 0.5 to 1 pound per acre.

Parathion (ethyl)

Parathion will control the brown cotton leafworm, most species of aphids, cabbage looper, cotton leafperforator, cotton leafworm, fleahoppers, lygus bugs, false chinch bugs, saltmarsh caterpillar, serpentine leafminers, southern garden leafhopper, stink bugs, some species of spider mites, and thrips. At dosages of 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre it controls the boll weevil and the bollworm. It gives very little control of the fall armyworm, pink bollworm, variegated cutworm, or whiteflies.

Parathion is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Phorate

Phorate as a seed treatment or in granular form applied in the furrow at planting will control aphids, leafminers, spider mites, and thrips for 4 to 6 weeks from planting date. Treatments at planting time may result in phytotoxicity under some conditions to the extent that stands may be damaged and early growth retarded. Phytotoxicity hazards may be greater where pre-emergence herbicides are used. Phytotoxicity hazards are also greater where certain fungicide combinations are used as planter box treatments with the seed.

Planting seed should be treated only by custom operators who are able to treat seed adequately and uniformly with suitable precautions against hazard to operators.

Foliar application of phorate will control spider mites.

Phorate is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Phosphamidon

Phosphamidon will control the cotton aphid, cotton fleahopper, cotton leafperforator, false chinch bugs, lygus bugs, and other mirids, and thrips.

Phosphamidon is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Sulfur

Sulfur has been widely used in dust mixtures for control of the cotton fleahopper and certain species of spider mites. When applied alone or in combination with insecticides in formulations containing 40 percent or more of sulfur it will control the desert and strawberry spider mites and will suppress other species. Precautions should be exercised in applying sulfur to cotton adjacent to cucurbits.

Toxaphene

Toxaphene will control the beet armyworm, boll weevil, bollworms, cotton fleahoppers, cotton leafworm, cotton leafperforator, cutworms, fall armyworm, flea beetles, garden webworm, grasshoppers, lygus bugs, stink bugs, thrips, whitelined sphinx, yellowstriped armyworm, and western yellowstriped armyworm. Toxaphene will not control cabbage loopers, the pink bollworm, or saltmarsh caterpillar.

Trichlorfon (Dylox)

Trichlorfon as a spray will control the beet armyworm, celery leaf-tier, cotton leafperforator, cutworms, darkling, beetles, fall armyworm, field crickets, flea beetles, fleahoppers, garden webworm, a leafroller (Platynota stultana), lygus bugs, western yellowstriped armyworm, stink bugs, saltmarsh caterpillar, the southern garden leafhopper, and yellowstriped armyworm.

Trichlorfon has given erratic results against bollworms and cabbage loopers. It was not effective against thrips at 0.5 to 1 pound per acre.

In some instances trichlorfon has been phytotoxic. It should be applied immediately after it is mixed with water.

COMMON AND CHEMICAL NAMES OF INSECTICIDES
USED FOR COTTON INSECT CONTROL
[*Indicates a proprietary name]

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>Other designations</u>
aldicarb	2-methyl-2-(methylthio)propion- aldehyde <u>O</u> -(methylcarbamoyl)= oxime	Union Carbide UC-21149; *Temik
azinthosmethyl	<u>O</u> , <u>O</u> -dimethyl phosphorodithioate <u>S</u> -ester with 3-(mercaptomethyl)- 1,2,3-benzotriazin-4(3H)-one	*Guthion; Bayer 17147
carbaryl	1-naphthyl methylcarbamate	*Sevin; Union Carbide 7744
carbophenothion	S-[[(p-chlorophenyl)thio]methyl] <u>O</u> , <u>O</u> -diethyl phosphorodithioate	*Trithion; Stauffer R-1303
chlordane	at least 60 percent of 1,2,4,5, 6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7, 7a-hexahydro-4,7-methanoin= dene and not over 40 percent of related compounds.	chlordan; *Velsicol 1068; *Ortho-Klor; *Octachlor
chlordimeform	N'-(4-chloro- <u>o</u> -tolyl)- <u>N</u> , <u>N</u> -dimethyl= formamidine	CIBA C-8514; Galecron Fundal
*Chevron Ortho 9006	<u>O</u> , <u>S</u> -dimethyl phosphoramidothioate	*Monitor; Bay 71628
chlorobenzilate	ethyl 4,4'-dichlorobenzilate	Geigy 338; G-23992
demeton	mixture of <u>O</u> , <u>O</u> -diethyl <u>S</u> (and <u>O</u>)-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phos= phorothioate	*Systox; mercaptophos
diazinon	<u>O</u> , <u>O</u> -diethyl <u>O</u> -(2-isopropyl-6- methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioates	G-24480; *Spectracide
dicofol	4,4'-dichloro- <u>alpha</u> -(trichloro= methyl)benzhydrol	*Kelthane; Rohm and Haas FW-293

COMMON AND CHEMICAL NAMES OF INSECTICIDES
 USED FOR COTTON INSECT CONTROL -- Con.
 [*Indicates a proprietary name]

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>Other designations</u>
dicrotophos	dimethyl phosphate ester with (E)-3-hydroxy-N,N-dimethylcrotonamide	*Bidrin; Shell SD-3562
dieldrin	Not less than 85 percent of 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4- <u>endo-exo</u> -5,8-dimethanonaphthalene	compound 497; *Octalox; HEOD
dimethoate	<u>O,O</u> -dimethyl phosphorodithioate <u>S</u> -ester with 2-mercapto-N-methyl-acetamide	American Cyanamid 12880; *Rogor; *Cygon
disulfoton	<u>O,O</u> -diethyl <u>S</u> -[2-(ethylthio)=ethyl] phosphorodithioate	*Di-Syston; thiodemeton; Bayer 19639
endosulfan	6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3,-benzodioxathiepin 3-oxide	*Thiodan; Niagara 5462
endrin	1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4- <u>endo-endo</u> -5,8-dimethanonaphthalene	compound 269
EPN	<u>O</u> -ethyl <u>O</u> -(p-nitrophenyl) phenyl=phosphonothioate	EPN 300
ethion	<u>S,S'</u> methylene <u>O,O,O,O'</u> -tetra=ethyl phosphorodithioate	*Nialate; *Niagara 1240
methidathion	<u>O,O</u> -dimethyl phosphorodithioate <u>S</u> -ester with 4-(mercaptomethyl)-2-methoxy- Δ^2 -1,3,4-thiadiazolin-5-one	*Supracide; Geigy GS-13005 Fisons NC 2964; Ultracide
malathion	diethyl mercaptosuccinate <u>S</u> -ester with <u>O,O</u> -dimethyl phosphorodithioate	compound 4049
methyl parathion	<u>O,O</u> -dimethyl <u>O</u> -(p-nitrophenyl) phos=phorothioate	Metacide; Wofatox

COMMON AND CHEMICAL NAMES OF INSECTICIDES
USED FOR COTTON INSECT CONTROL -- Con.
[*Indicates a proprietary name]

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>Other designations</u>
methomyl	S-methyl <u>N</u> -[methylcarbamoyl)=oxy]thioacetimidate	DuPont 1179 Lannate
monocrotophos	dimethyl phosphate ester with (<u>E</u>)-3-hydroxy- <u>N</u> -methylcrotonamide	*Azodrin; Shell SD-9129
naled	1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl dimethyl phosphate	*Dibrom; Chevron RE-4355
parathion	<u>O</u> , <u>O</u> -diethyl <u>O</u> -(<u>p</u> -nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate	E-605; compound 3422; *Thiophos; *Niran
phorate	<u>O</u> , <u>O</u> -diethyl S-[ethylthio)=methyl] phosphorodithioate	*Thimet; American Cyanamid 3911
phosphamidon	dimethyl phosphate ester with 2-chloro, <u>N</u> , <u>N</u> -diethyl-3-hydroxycrotonamide	*Dimecron; OR-1191
sulfur	sulfur	
toxaphene	chlorinated camphene containing 67 to 69 percent chlorine	compound 3956
trichlorfon	dimethyl (2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl)phosphonate	*Dipterex; *Dylox; Bayer L 13/59

INSECTICIDES AND MITICIDES SHOWING PROMISE IN FIELD TESTS

<u>Organochlorine compounds</u>	<u>Organophosphorus compounds</u>	<u>Others</u>
	Abate(Biothion)	<u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>
	Bay NTN 9306	Carbofuran (Nigara 10242)
	Bay 68138	Diamond Shamrock DS-15647
	CELA S-2957	DuPont - 1410
	acephate (Chevron 12420)	DuPont - 1764
	(Orthene)	formetanate hydrochloride
	Hoechst HOE-2960	mexacarbate (Zectran)
	Imidan	Monsanto 856
	Leptophos (Velsicol	Nuclear polyhedrosis
	VCS-506)	viruses
	Phosalone	Uniroyal DO 14
	San I 52, 139	Thompson Hayward 6040

Materials that have shown promise in the testing programs of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are indicated below. These materials are not recommended for grower use, but they are recommended to research workers for further testing and study.

Abate(Biothion) American Cyanamid EI 52160 (0,0-(thiodi-p-phenylene)
0,0,0',0',-tetramethyl phosphorothioate)

In field tests in 1966, this compound in a spray at 1 pound per acre showed promise against the bollworm. In 1968, it showed promise in a spray against the pink bollworm at 1.5 pounds per acre. In 1969, it showed promise in a spray against lygus bugs at 0.1 pound per acre. In 1970, 1971, and 1972, it showed promise in a spray against the cotton fleahopper at 0.1 pound per acre.

Ordinary precautions are recommended for its use.

Acephate(Chevron Ortho RE-12420 (Orthene) (0-S-dimethyl acetylphosphorami-
dothioate)

In field tests in 1971, this compound in a spray showed promise against the cotton aphid and thrips at 0.5 pound, against the bollworm, lygus bugs, and spider mites at 1.0 pound, and against the cabbage looper at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre. In 1972, it showed promise against lygus bugs at 0.25 to 0.5 pound per acre. In 1973, it showed promise against lygus bugs at 0.25 to 1.0 pound per acre. In a 10 percent granule formulation applied in furrow at planting it showed promise against the cotton aphid at 0.5 pound per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Bacillus thuringiensis

In 1960 this pathogen applied at 30 to 40 pounds of dust per acre showed promise for control of the cabbage looper and the saltmarsh caterpillar. In 1961 a dust (25×10^9 spores/gm) applied at 40 pounds per acre was promising against the cotton leafworm. Since 1968 it was recommended against the cabbage looper at 5.5×10^{13} viable spores per acre. In 1972 it was recommended against the cabbage looper at 4 to 8×10^9 international units per acre but lost its registration since the dose on cotton had not been converted to IU's. The deltaendotoxin of a new isolate of B. thuringiensis applied at the rate of 44×10^9 or more international units per acre was effective against the bollworm and tobacco budworm in 1970 and 1971. In 1972 it showed promise against the bollworm in a bait formulation. It is registered for control of cabbage loopers on cotton in Arizona and California at 3.6 to 7.2×10^9 IU's per acre.

Available data indicate little or no hazard associated with the use of this pathogen, ordinary precautions are recommended in connection with its use.

Bay NTN 9306 (AI3-29149) (O-ethyl O-(4-methylthio)phenyl) S propyl phosphorodithioate

In 1973 this compound in a spray showed promise against the bollworm at 0.75 to 1.0 pound per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known, but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Bay 68138 (Nemacur) (ethyl 4-methylthio)-m-tolyl isopropylphosphoramidate)

In field tests in 1973, this material in granular form applied in the seed furrow at planting at 1.0 pound per acre showed promise against thrips.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Carbofuran (Niagara NIA-10242) (2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl methylcarbamate)

In 1964 and 1965, this material in a spray showed promise against the bollworm, boll weevil, cabbage looper, cotton aphid, cotton leaf perforator, lygus bugs, and saltmarsh caterpillar at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre. It showed promise against thrips in a granular formulation applied in the seed-furrow at planting at 1 to 2.0 pounds per acre. It showed promise in a bait against the granulate cutworm and darkling beetle at 0.5 pound per acre. In 1966, this material in a spray showed

promise against the boll weevil, bollworm, and cotton aphid at 1 pound per acre. In 1967, this material in a spray showed promise against the bollworm at 1 pound per acre. In 1970, it showed promise in a spray against the bandedwing whitefly at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre. In 1971 and 1973, it showed promise in a spray against the bollworm at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre. In a 10 percent granule formulation applied in-furrow at planting, it showed promise against thrips at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known, but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

CELA S-2957 (0-[2,5-dichloro-4-(methylthio)phenyl] 0,0-diethyl phosphorothioate)

In field tests in 1971 and 1972 this compound in a spray showed promise against the bollworm at 1.0 pound per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Diamond Shamrock DS - 15647 (3,3-dimethyl-1-1-methylthio-2-butanone 0-methyl-carbamoyloxime)

In field tests in 1972 this material in granular form applied in the seed furrow at planting at 0.6 to 1.6 pound per acre gave control of thrips, cotton aphids, leafminers and spider mites for 6 weeks and cotton fleahoppers for 9 weeks after planting. In 1973 this material in granular form applied in the seed furrow at planting at 0.25 to 0.9 pound per acre showed promise against thrips. As a seed treatment it was effective against thrips when applied at 0.25 to 1.0 pound per cwt of seed.

Diamond Shamrock DS - 15647 is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

DuPont - 1410 (methyl N,N-dimethyl-N'-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]-1-thiooxamimidate)

In field tests in 1970, DuPont-1410 applied in-furrow at planting in a 10 percent granular formulation at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre showed promise against thrips, cotton aphids, and spider mites. In 1971, it showed promise in a spray against the cotton fleahopper at 0.1 pound per acre. In 1973, it showed promise in a spray against lygus bugs at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre

The toxicity of this compound is not fully know but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

DuPont - 1764 (methyl N[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]-1-thiooxamimidate)

In 1971, this compound in a wettable powder spray showed promise against the cotton leafperforator at 1.0 to 1.5 pounds per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Formetanate hydrochloride (Carzol) (m-[[[(dimethylamino)methylene]amino]=phenyl methylcarbamate monohydrochloride

In field tests in 1967 and 1968, this material showed promise against spider mites at 1.0 pound per acre. In 1969 this material showed promise against spider mites at 0.5 to 2.0 pound per acre. In 1970 it showed promise in a spray against lygus bugs at 0.5 to 1.0 pound and against the carmine, two spotted and pacific spider mites at 1.0 pound per acre. In 1972 it showed promise against lygus bugs at 0.25 to 0.75 pound per acre.

Formetanate hydrochloride is highly toxic to man and animals and should be used with adequate precautions.

Hoechst HOE 2960 (0,0-diethyl-0-(1 phenyl-1H-1,2,4-troazp;-3-yl) phosphorothioate

In field tests in 1971, this compound in a spray showed promise against the bollworm and spider mites at 1.0 pound per acre. In 1972, it showed promise against the cotton leafperforator and the pink bollworm at 1.0 pound and against the bollworm at 1.0 to 1.5 pound per acre. In 1973, it showed promise against the cotton leafperforator and the pink bollworm at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Imidan (Stauffer R-1504) (0,0-dimethyl phosphorodethioate) S-ester with N-(mercaptomethyl)phthalimide

In 1973, this material in a spray showed promise against the boll weevil at 1.5 pound per acre. The last previous reference to this compound may be noted in the Seventeenth Report.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Leptophos (Velsicol VCS-506) (0-(4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl) 0-methyl phenylphosphonothioate

In a small plot field tests in 1967 and 1968 this material in a spray showed promise against the boll weevil and the bollworm at 1.0 to 2.0 pounds per acre. In field tests in 1969, this material in a spray showed promise against the beet armyworm at 1.5 pounds, against the boll weevil at 0.5 to 1.5 pounds, against the bollworm and cabbage looper at 1.5 pounds, and against the cotton aphid and thrips at 0.25 pound per acre. In 1970, it showed promise against the boll weevil and bollworm at 1 to 1.5 pounds, against the cotton fleahopper and lygus bugs at 0.5 pound and against thrips at 0.25 pound per acre. In 1971,

it showed promise against the bollworm and cabbage looper at 1 to 1.5 pounds per acre, against lygus bugs at 1.0 pound and against the cotton fleahopper at 0.5 pound per acre. In 1972, it showed promise against the bollworm at 1.0 to 1.5 pounds per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Mexacarbate (Zectran) 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-xylyl methylcarbamate

In field tests in 1961 and 1962, this material in a spray showed promise against the boll weevil, bollworm and cabbage looper at 1.0 to 1.5 pounds and against the cotton leafperforator, saltmarsh caterpillar and stink bugs at 0.75 to 1.0 pound per acre. In 1963, it showed promise against the bollworm at 1.5 pounds per acre. In 1972, it showed promise against the bollworm at 1.5 pounds and against lygus bugs at 1.0 pound per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Monsanto 856 (N-ethyl 1- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha',\alpha',\alpha'$ -hexafluoro-3,5-xylylidino methylene)

In 1971, this compound in a spray showed promise against the bollworm and cotton leafperforator at 1 to 1.5 pounds per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Nuclear polyhedrosis viruses

One of these viruses in a suspension showed promise against the bollworm and tobacco budworm at 100 mature diseased larval equivalents (6×10^{11} polyhedra) per acre. Another virus showed promise against the cabbage looper at about 15 diseased larval equivalents (1×10^{11} polyhedra) per acre. In 1964, the viruses continued to show promise for control of the bollworm and tobacco budworm at 100 to 1,000 diseased larvae per acre. In 1965, the virus continued to show promise against the bollworm and tobacco budworm at 100 to 500 diseased larvae per acre. In 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970 results against the bollworm and tobacco budworm ranged from poor to good. In 1971, 1972, and 1973 control was not as good as that obtained with the standard insecticide. Control of the bollworm and tobacco budworm with the virus has been erratic. Reasons for its erratic performance have not been determined.

These viruses occur in nature and available data indicate little or no hazard associated with the use of these pathogens. Ordinary precautions are recommended in connection with their use.

Phosalone (Zolone, Chipman RP-11974) (O-O-O-diethyl S-[(6-chloro-2-oxobenzoxazolin-3-yl)methyl] phosphorodithioate

In 1973, this material in a spray showed promise against the boll weevil at 1.0 to 1.5 pound per acre.

Ordinary precautions are recommended in its use.

Uniroyal D014 (Omite) (2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy) cyclohexyl 2-propynyl sulfite)

In field tests in 1966, this material in a spray at 0.5 pound per acre showed promise against spider mites. In 1970, 1972 and 1973, it showed promise against the twospotted, Pacific, and strawberry spider mites at 0.5 to 1.25 pound per acre.

Ordinary precautions are recommended for its use.

Sandoz-Wander Inc., San I 52,139 (isopropyl 3-hydroxycrotonate O-ester with O-methyl ethylphosphoramidothioate)

In 1973, this material in a spray showed promise against the boll weevil and bollworm at 1 to 2 pound per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

Thompson Hayward TH 6040 (1-(p-chlorophenyl)-3-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)urea

In 1973, this material in a spray showed promise against the boll weevil and bollworm at 0.25 pound per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed in its use.

INSECTICIDES AND MITICIDES SHOWING PROMISE IN CAGE, LABORATORY TESTS,
OR BOTH

Organochlorine
compounds

Organophosphorus
compounds

Others

Chlorpyrifos
Formothion
Stauffer N-2596

Gulf 15126
Niagara 24110
Niagara 26021
Penick SBP-1390

Chlorpyrifos (Dursban) (0,0-diethyl 0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)
phosphorothioate

In 1973, this material in a spray showed promise against the boll
weevil and bollworm at 1.0 pound per acre.

Ordinary precautions are recommended in its use.

Formothion (Sandoz S-6900) (0,0-dimethyl phosphorodithioate S-ester with
N-formyl-2-mercapto-N-methylacetamide)

In 1971, this compound in a spray showed promise against the boll
weevil at 0.5 to 1.0 pound per acre.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution
should be observed in its use.

Gulf S-15126 (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylidene)-malononitrile)

In 1973, this material in a spray showed promise against the boll
weevil at 1.0 pound per acre

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution
should be observed in its use.

Niagara 24110 (Roussel-Uclaf RU-11,679) (5-benzyl-3-furyl)methyl trans-(+)-
3-(cyclopentylidenemethyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate)

In 1971, this compound in a spray showed promise against the bollworm
and tobacco budworm at 0.5 pound per acre.

Ordinary precautions are recommended in its use.

Niagara 26021 (Roussel-Uclaf RU-12063) (5-benzyl-3-furyl)methyl cis-(+)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylpropenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate)

In 1971, this compound in a spray showed promise against the bollworm and tobacco budworm at 0.5 pound per acre.

Ordinary precautions are recommended for its use.

Penick SBP-1390 (Niagara 18739) (5-benzyl-3-furyl-methyl trans-(+)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylpropenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate)

In 1971, this compound in a spray showed promise against the bollworm and tobacco budworm at 0.5 pound per acre.

Ordinary precautions are recommended in its use.

Stauffer N-2596 (Bay 26743) (S-(p-chlorophenyl)) O-ethyl ethylphosphonodithioate)

In cage tests in 1973 this material in a spray showed promise against the bollworm at 1.0 pound per acre. A previous reference to the compound may be noted in the Twenty-Third Report.

The toxicity of this compound is not fully known but extreme caution should be observed on its use.

COTTON INSECTS AND SPIDER MITES AND THEIR CONTROL

The insects and spider mites injurious to cotton and the recommended chemicals and procedures for their control are discussed in this section. Dosage ranges for insecticides recommended in one or more States for the control of cotton pests are shown in table 1 that follows, pp 50-51. In local areas certain insects have become resistant to one or more of the insecticides recommended for general use. (See Resistance to Insecticides, pages 26 to 29 for details.)

Beet armyworm, Spodoptera exigua (Hbn.)

The following insecticides will control the beet armyworm in some areas at the indicated dosages of technical material.

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
Chevron Ortho 9006(Monitor).....	0.5 - 1.0
methyl parathion.....	1.0 - 1.5
monocrotophos.....	0.4 - 1.0
trichlorfon.....	1.0 - 2.0
parathion + methyl parathion.....	0.5 + 1.0
toxaphene + trichlorfon.....	2.0 + 1.0

The beet armyworm is primarily a pest of seedling cotton, but it may also attack older plants. Squares and blooms may be destroyed, and feeding on the bracts may cause small bolls to shed.

Although beet armyworm has been a pest in the West and Southwest for many years, it was reported from Louisiana and Mississippi in 1962. Injurious infestations occurred in some localities in Alabama and Georgia in 1963, in Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi in 1969, and in South Carolina in 1970.

Boll Weevil, Anthonomus grandis Boheman

The boll weevil occurs in the cotton-producing area encompassing the eastern two-thirds of Texas and Oklahoma and eastward to the Atlantic Ocean. Since 1960, it has extended its range to west Texas and poses a threat to cotton in New Mexico. A boll weevil found attacking cotton in northwestern Mexico and Arizona poses a threat to

Table 1.--Recommended dosages of technical material in a dust or emulsion spray for the principal insecticides used for the control of cotton insects ^{1/}

Insecticide	Boll weevil	Bollworm or tobacco budworm	Cabbage looper	Cotton aphid	Cotton leaf perforator	Cotton leafworm	Cutworms	Fall army-worm
	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre
aldicarb(Temik) ^{2/}	0.6-1.0	--	--	0.3-0.5	--	--	--	--
azinphosmethyl ^{3/}	0.25-0.5	--	--	0.25-0.5	--	0.25-0.5	--	--
carbaryl	1.0-2.5	1-2.5	--	--	--	0.5-1.0	1.0-2.0	1.0-2.0
carbophenothion	--	--	--	0.25-1.0	--	--	--	--
demeton	--	--	--	0.12-0.38	--	--	--	--
dicrotophos(Bidrin)	--	--	--	0.1-0.5	--	--	--	--
disulfoton ^{4/}	--	--	--	0.5-1	--	--	--	--
endosulfan	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
endrin	0.5	0.3-0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
ethion	--	--	--	0.25-1	--	--	--	--
EPN	0.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
malathion ^{3/}	1-2	--	--	0.3-1.0	--	0.25-1.25	--	--
methyl parathion	0.25-1.0	1.0-2.0	0.5-1.0	0.25-0.5	--	0.12-0.5	--	0.25
monocrotophos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(Azodrin)	0.6-1.0	0.6-1.0	0.6-1.0	--	--	--	--	--
parathion(ethyl)	0.5-1.0	1.0-2.0	--	0.1-0.38	--	0.12-0.25	--	--
phorate ^{5/}	--	--	--	0.5-1.5	--	--	--	--
phosphamidon	--	--	--	0.12-0.5	--	--	--	--
toxaphene	2-3	--	--	--	--	2-3	2-4	2-3
trichlorfon	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.75-1.0	0.5-1
Chevron Ortho 9006	--	--	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0	--	--	--	--
chlordimeform	--	0.5-1.0	--	--	0.5-0.75	--	--	--
methomyl	--	0.45-0.67	--	--	0.25-0.5	--	--	--
dimethoate	--	--	--	0.1-0.3	--	--	--	--

Table 1.--Recommended dosages of technical material in a dust or emulsion spray for the principal insecticides used for the control of cotton insects--Continued

Insecticide	Cotton flea hopper	Garden webworm	Grass- hoppers	Lygus bugs & other mirids	Pink bollworm caterpillar	Saltmarsh bugs	Thrips
	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre
aldicarb ^{2/}	0.6-1.0	--	--	0.6-1.0	--	--	0.3-0.5
azinphosmethyl	0.1--0.25	--	--	0.1-0.75	0.5-1.0	--	0.08-0.4
carbaryl	0.5-1.5	--	1-2	1.0-2.0	2.0-2.5	1.25-2.5	0.5-1.0
diazinon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
dicrotophos (Bidrin)	0.1-0.4	--	--	0.1-0.5	--	--	0.1-0.25
dimethoate ^{4/}	0.1-0.4	--	--	0.25-0.5	--	--	0.1-0.2
disulfoton ^{4/}	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5-1
endosulfan	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--
malathion	0.4-1.0	1-2	1-2	0.7-1.0	--	--	0.3-0.7
methyl parathion	0.1-0.5	0.25-0.5	0.25-0.5	0.25-0.5	--	0.75-1.5	0.12-0.5
monocrotophos	--	--	--	0.25-1.0	0.6-1.0	--	0.25-1.25 ^{6/}
naled	--	--	0.25-0.5	--	--	--	--
parathion	0.25-0.5	--	--	0.5	--	0.5-1.0	--
phorate ^{5/}	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5-1.5
phosphamidon	0.18	--	--	0.5	--	--	0.125-0.5
toxaphene	1.0-4.0	2.0-4.0	1.5-3.0	1.5-4.0	--	--	0.8-1.5
trichlorfon	0.25-1.0	0.5-1.0	--	0.25-1.0	--	1.0-1.5	--

^{1/}Information on recommended insecticides for the following insects not shown above is found on the following pages: Beet armyworm, p.49; darkling beetles, p.59; field crickets, p. 75, seed corn maggots p.66; whitefringed beetles, p.72; wireworms, p.72; yellow-striped and western yellow-striped armyworms, p.73.

^{2/}In-furrow granule treatment at planting.

^{3/}Azinphosmethyl and malathion may be applied ultra-low volume as technical material at 0.125-0.25 and at 0.5-1.2 pounds per acre, respectively.

^{4/}In-furrow granule at planting. Seed treatment for cotton aphid and thrips control at 0.25-0.5 pound per hundredweight of seed.

^{5/}In-furrow granule treatment at planting. Seed treatment at 0.25 to 1.5 pounds per hundredweight of planting seed.

^{6/}Per hundredweight of planting seed.

the cotton production in New Mexico and California. It was found in California for the first time in 1965. Control programs initiated nine years ago in western Texas are being continued to prevent further spread.

The effectiveness of insecticides approved for boll weevil control will vary not only in different localities but also with the season. The choice of insecticides will be determined by their effectiveness in the particular area where the insect is to be controlled. Dosages of technical material that have controlled the boll weevil in mid-season and late-season in one or more areas are as follows (dosages lower than these are used for early-season control in some areas).

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
azinphosmethyl (Guthion) ^{1/}	0.25-0.5
carbaryl (Sevin).....	1.0-2.5
endrin.....	0.5
EPN.....	0.5
malathion ^{1/}	1-2
methyl parathion.....	0.25-1.0
monocrotophos (Azodrin).....	0.6-1.0
toxaphene.....	2-3
parathion.....	0.5-1.0
EPN + methyl parathion.....	0.25-0.5 + 0.25-0.5
toxaphene + methyl parathion.....	0.5-2 + 0.25-0.75
malathion + methyl parathion.....	1.0 + 1.0

^{1/} Azinphosmethyl and malathion may be applied ultra low volume as technical material at 0.125-0.25 pound and 0.5 to 1.2 pounds per acre, respectively.

Aldicarb is effective against overwintered boll weevils when used as in-furrow granule application at planting at 0.6 to 1.0 pound per acre.

When these insecticides are used for boll weevil control, other insect problems have to be considered. Infestations of the cotton aphid, the bollworm, spider mites, and the tobacco budworm may develop when some of these insecticides are used alone.

Spider mites may build up rapidly after the use of toxaphene or with carbaryl. Careful checks should be made at 5- to 7-day intervals. If these pests are found to be increasing, control measures should be started at once. (See sections on Cotton Aphids and Spider Mites, pages 55 and 66.)

Boll weevil control measures should be taken when definite need is established. Experience indicates that midseason and late-season control programs may require frequent applications. Fields should be inspected at least weekly until the crop is mature. Where early-season control is required, experience indicates that frequent treatments may also be needed during the period of abundance of overwintered weevils. Insecticide treatments should be based on actual need.

Certain chemical and cultural control procedures may be used during and immediately following cotton harvest to greatly reduce the overwintering boll weevil population. The boll weevil survives the winter as a diapausing adult. Most of the adults must feed on fruiting forms for approximately 10 days to 3 weeks to attain diapause. Very few weevils attain diapause when insecticides are applied for their control before cotton matures. Large numbers of weevils attain diapause soon after the termination of the regular control program and before the food supply is destroyed, either by a killing frost or by chemical and mechanical methods. A proper combination of practices at this time, including applications of organophosphorous insecticides, defoliation, and stalk destruction to prevent the development of diapause by the weevils will reduce overwintering populations by approximately 90 percent.

In the Pilot Boll Weevil Eradication Experiment conducted in south Mississippi and adjoining areas of Louisiana and Alabama in 1971-1973, an effective component in the suppression program was a trap plot of cotton consisting of about 2 percent of the acreage in each field. The trap plot was planted some 2 weeks earlier than the remainder of the field was planted by the grower. Its purpose was to attract overwintered boll weevils. An in-furrow application of 1 pound of aldicarb per acre was made at planting and a side dressing of 2 pounds when plants began to square to kill off the weevils. Grandlure used in 100 foot interval bait stations within the trap plots intensifies attraction of weevils. If aldicarb is not used, a conventional insecticide must be applied at 5-day intervals after the plants in the trap plot begin to square to kill off the overwintered weevils.

Bollworm, Heliothis zea (Boddie) and Tobacco budworm, H. virescens (F.)

The bollworm and the tobacco budworm are the common "bollworms" attacking cotton. Several other species of lepidopterous larvae that cause boll injury, discussed elsewhere in this report, are the fall armyworm, pink bollworm, yellowstriped armyworm, and western yellow-striped armyworm.

The bollworm occurs throughout the Cotton Belt. The tobacco budworm is a pest of cotton from Texas eastward. Although the bollworm is usually the predominant species, both are often present in injurious

numbers in the same field. The tobacco budworm is considered to be even more difficult to kill than the bollworm. The species cannot be determined in the larval stage until the third instar of development. In some areas of Texas, a high percentage of the population early in the season has been the tobacco budworm. As the season progresses, the population shifts to favor the bollworm, and the former species regains dominance late in the season. In Louisiana, the tobacco budworm is usually more numerous early in the cotton fruiting season than the bollworm.

Effective control of bollworms depends on the thoroughness and proper timing of insecticide applications. Frequent field inspections to determine the presence of eggs, young larvae, and square damage during the fruiting period are essential. For the most effective control, it is essential that insecticide applications be made when larvae are small.

Dosages of technical material that have controlled "bollworms" in one or more areas are as follows:

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
carbaryl.....	1.0-2.5
carbaryl + methyl parathion.....	2-3 + 0.5-0.75
Chevron Ortho 9006 (Monitor).....	0.5-1.0
chlordimeform (Galecron).....	0.5-1.0
endosulfan + methyl parathion.....	0.75-1.5 + 0.25 - 1.0
endrin.....	0.3-0.6
EPN.....	1.0
EPN + methyl parathion.....	0.5+0.5
malathion + methyl parathion.....	1.0 + 1.0
methomyl (lannate)	0.45-0.67
methyl parathion	1.0-2.0
monocrotophos	0.6-1
parathion	1.0-2.0
toxaphene + methyl parathion	1-4 + 0.75 - 1.5
chlordane + methyl parathion	2.0 + 1.0
*methyl parathion + chlordimeform	1.0 + 0.125-0.25
*a tank mix	

Cabbage Looper, Trichloplusia ni (Hubner)

The cabbage looper and related species are pests of cotton in many areas. They are difficult to control with insecticides. The following materials applied at 5-day intervals have given control in one or more areas.

Sprays or dusts:

Pounds per acre

Chevron Ortho 9006 (Monitor).....	0.5-1.0
endosulfan.....	1.0
methyl parathion.....	0.5-1.0
monocrotophos (Azodrin).....	0.6-1.0

The cabbage looper is frequently controlled by virus and fungus disease organisms. When diseased loopers are commonly found, chemical control may be delayed or omitted.

Cotton Aphid, Aphis gossypii Glover

Heavy infestations of the cotton aphid may occur on cotton after the use of certain insecticides and on seedling cotton and sometimes on older cotton where no insecticides have been applied.

Aphid buildup in the boll weevil areas usually can be prevented by any of the following treatments:

1. Endrin at 0.2 to 0.5 pound per acre in every application in a dust or spray.
2. Methyl parathion at 0.25 to 0.5 pound, or malathion at 1 to 2 pounds per acre in a dust or spray in every application.
3. Carbaryl (Sevin) at 1 to 2 pounds per acre in every application in a dust or spray.

When aphid infestations are heavy and rapid kill is needed, any one of the following treatments is usually effective at the dosages of technical material shown as follows:

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
azinphosmethyl.....	0.25-0.5
Carbophenothion (Trithion).....	0.25-1.0
ethion.....	0.25-1.0
malathion.....	0.3-1.0
methyl parathion.....	0.25-0.5
Chevron Ortho 9006 (Monitor).....	0.5-1.0
parathion (ethyl).....	0.1-0.38
phosphamidon.....	0.12-0.5
dimethoate.....	0.1-0.3
Spray only:	
demeton.....	0.12-0.38
dicrotophos (Bidrin).....	0.1-0.5

The following materials are effective when used as seed treatments or as in furrow granule applications at planting, at the indicated dosages of technical material:

	<u>Pounds per acre</u>	<u>Pounds per hundredweight of cottonseed</u>
aldicarb.....	0.3-0.5	
disulfoton (Di-Syston)....	0.5-1	0.25-0.5
phorate.....	0.5-1.5	0.25-1.5

Cotton Fleahopper, Pseudatomoscelis seriatus (Reuter)

The cotton fleahopper frequently attacks cotton in Texas, Oklahoma, and to a lesser extent eastward and westward during the early fruiting period. It can be controlled with the following insecticides at the indicated dosages of technical materials.

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
azinphosmethyl.....	0.1-0.25
carbaryl.....	0.5-1.5
dicrotophos(Bidrin).....	0.1-0.4

Spray or dusts (con):	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
dimethoate.....	0.1-0.4
malathion.....	0.4-1.0
methyl parathion.....	0.1-0.5
parathion.....	0.25-0.5
phosphamidon.....	0.18
toxaphene.....	1.0-4.0
trichlorfon.....	0.25-1.0
carbaryl + methyl parathion.....	0.5-1.0 + 0.25-0.5
toxaphene + methyl parathion.....	0.5-1.0 + 0.25-0.5
EPN + methyl parathion.....	0.25 + 0.25
malathion + methyl parathion.....	0.25 + 0.25

Aldicarb is effective when used as in-furrow granule application at planting at 0.6 - 1 pound per acre.

The black fleahopper complex, Spanagonicus albofasciatus (Reuter) and Rhinacloa forticornis (Reuter), occurs on cotton in the irrigated West. The former species also occurs in the Mississippi Delta. More information is needed on both of these species to clarify their roles as economic pests of cotton and as predators.

Cotton Leafperforator, Bucculatrix thurberiella Busck

The cotton leafperforator is at times a serious defoliator of cotton in certain areas of southern California and Arizona. It is controlled with any of the following insecticides at the indicated dosages of technical material:

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
chlordimeform (Galecron).....	0.5-0.75
methomyl (Lannate).....	0.25-0.5

Repeat applications may be necessary. Sprays are more effective than dusts. Avoid use of organophosphorous compounds during early season to protect beneficial insects.

Cotton Leafworm, Alabama argillacea (Hubner)

The following insecticides will control the cotton leafworm at the indicated dosages of technical material:

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
azinphosmethyl.....	0.25-0.5
carbaryl.....	0.5-1.0
malathion.....	0.25-1.25
methyl parathion.....	0.12-0.5
parathion (ethyl).....	0.12-0.25
toxaphene.....	2-3
toxaphene + methyl parathion.....	0.5 + 0.25
EPN + methyl parathion.....	0.25 + 0.25

Cutworms

Several species of cutworms, including the following, may develop in weeds or crops, especially legumes, and then attack adjacent cotton or cotton planted on land previously in weeds or legumes:

- Black cutworm, Agrotis ipsilon (Hufnagel)
- Palesided cutworm, A. malefida Guenee
- Variegated cutworm, Peridroma saucia (Hubner)
- Granulate cutworm, Feltia subterranea (F.)
- Army cutworm, Euxoa auxilliaris (Grote)

Recommended control measures include thorough seedbed preparation, elimination of weed host plants, and the use of insecticides. In western areas, irrigation forces the subterranean forms to the surface, where they may be treated with insecticides or destroyed by natural factors. If the vegetation in an infested area is plowed under 3 to 6 weeks before the cotton crop is seeded, it may not be necessary to use an insecticide.

The following insecticides will control one or more species of cutworms at the indicated dosages of technical material:

Sprays of dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
carbaryl.....	1.0-2.0
toxaphene.....	2-4
trichlorfon.....	0.75-1.0

Poison baits containing DDT or toxaphene have been satisfactory. Baits are frequently more effective than sprays or dusts against some species of cutworms.

Darkling Beetles, Blapstinus spp. and Ulus spp.

Darkling beetles, the adults of false wireworms occasionally affect the stand of young cotton in the western areas. Adults on young plants may be controlled with carbaryl at 1 to 2 pounds, or endrin at 0.3 pound per acre. The larvae may be controlled by slurring 2 ounces of aldrin or dieldrin, or endrin onto each 100 pounds of planting seed. This may be done when planting seed is being treated with a suitable fungicide.

Fall Armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda (J. E. Smith)

The fall armyworm occasionally occurs in sufficient numbers to damage cotton. The following insecticides will control it at the indicated dosages of technical material:

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
carbaryl.....	1.0-2.0
methyl parathion.....	0.25
trichlorfon.....	0.5-1
toxaphene.....	2.0-3

The results obtained from these materials have varied in different States; therefore, local recommendations should be followed. (Also, see Bollworm, pages 53 - 54.)

Garden Webworm, Loxostege rantalis (Guenee)

The garden webworm may be controlled with the following insecticides at the dosage indicated:

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
malathion.....	1-2
methyl parathion.....	0.25-0.5
toxaphene.....	2.0-4.0
trichlorfon.....	0.5-1.0

Grasshoppers

Several species of grasshoppers, including the following, sometimes attack cotton:

- American grasshopper, Schistocerca americana (Drury).
- , Trimerotropis pallidipennis pallidipennis (Burmeister)
- Differential grasshopper, Melanoplus differentialis (Thomas)
- Lubber grasshopper, Brachystola magna (Girard)
- Migratory grasshopper, M. sanguinipes (F.)
- Redlegged grasshopper, M. femurrubrum (De Geer)
- Two-striped grasshopper, M. bivittatus (Say)

The American grasshopper overwinters as an adult and in the spring deposits eggs in the fields. Other species of grasshoppers overwinter as eggs in untilled soil, fence rows, sod waterways, around stumps, and similar locations. The species overwintering in

the egg stage can be best controlled with early treatment of hatching beds before the grasshoppers migrate into the fields. Sprays or dusts have largely replaced poison baits, particularly where grasshoppers must be controlled on lush or dense vegetation.

Dosages of technical material suggested to control grasshoppers on cotton come within the following ranges:

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
carbaryl (Sevin)	1-2
malathion	1-2
methyl parathion	0.25-0.5
naled	0.25-0.5
toxaphene	1.5-3.0

The lowest dosages are effective against newly hatched to half-grown grasshoppers. The dosages should be increased as the grasshoppers mature or when the material is applied on partly defoliated plants or on plants unpalatable to the insects.

Lygus Bugs and Other Mirids

Several species of lygus bugs and mirids, including those listed below, often are serious pests of cotton. (See section on Cotton Fleahopper, pages 56 - 57):

A plant bug, Lygus hesperus Knight
Clouded plant bug, Neurocolpus nubilus (Say)
Ragweed plant bug, Chlamydatus associatus (Uhler)
Rapid plant bug, Adelphocoris rapidus (Say)
Superb plant bug, A. superbus (Uhler)
Tarnished plant bug, Lygus lineolaris (Palisot de Beauvois)

The mirids, Creontiades debilis Van Duzee, Reuteroscopus ornatus (Reuter), R. sulphureus (Reuter), and Paraxentus guttulatus (Uhler) also damage cotton.

The insects cause damage to squares, blooms, and small bolls of cotton and constitute a major problem, particularly in the vicinity of alfalfa fields in the irrigated areas of the West.

The following insecticides will control lygus bugs and other mirids at the indicated dosages of technical material:

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
azinthosmethyl.....	0.1-0.25
carbaryl.....	1.0-2.0
dicrotophos (Bidrin).....	0.1-0.5
dimethoate.....	0.25-0.5
malathion.....	0.7-1.0
methyl parathion.....	0.25-0.5
monocrotophos (Azodrin).....	0.25-1.0
parathion.....	0.5
phosphamidon.....	0.5
toxaphene.....	1.5-4.0
trichlorfon.....	0.25-1.0
carbaryl + methyl parathion.....	1.5+0.25
endosulfan + methyl parathion.....	0.56+0.25
toxaphene + methyl parathion.....	1.0-4.0 + 0.25-1.5
malathion + methyl parathion.....	0.5+0.5

Aldicarb is effective when used as in-furrow granule application at planting at 0.6 to 1 pound per acre.

Pink Bollworm, Pectinophora gossypiella (Saunders)

The pink bollworm occurs on the North American continent in Texas, California, Nevada, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, and Louisiana. It occurs in wild cotton in southern Florida. Although it also occurs in most of Mexico, it was found for the first time in 1965 in limited areas of the previously uninfested States of Sonora, and Baja, California. Quarantine regulations, the application of chemical controls, and cultural control requirements have made it possible to prevent economic damage in most years in the infested areas of the United States and to retard or to prevent its spread to new areas.

Quarantine requirements.--The area presently under regulation in the United States is shown in the map on page 65 . Regulations, in general, require that all cotton or other designated articles moved from the regulated area be treated to free them of any living pink bollworms before movement to free areas. All cotton seed must be treated before being shipped from an infested area. Copies of the State and Federal regulations may be obtained from the regulatory agencies of the affected States or from the Plant Protection Program field offices.

Cultural Control.--Approved cultural practices, effective and economical means of controlling the pink bollworm, when properly carried out, greatly reduce the overwintering population. The pink bollworm hibernates in waste cotton left in the field, along roadsides, and at the gin; therefore, destruction of this material aids considerably in the control of this pest. Mandatory cultural control zones are in effect in the United States in the southern, central, and eastern section of Texas, and in regulated areas of Arkansas, Louisiana, Arizona, and California. Cultural practices used in pink bollworm control are effective in reducing the boll weevil carryover for the next year. Recommended control practices include the following:

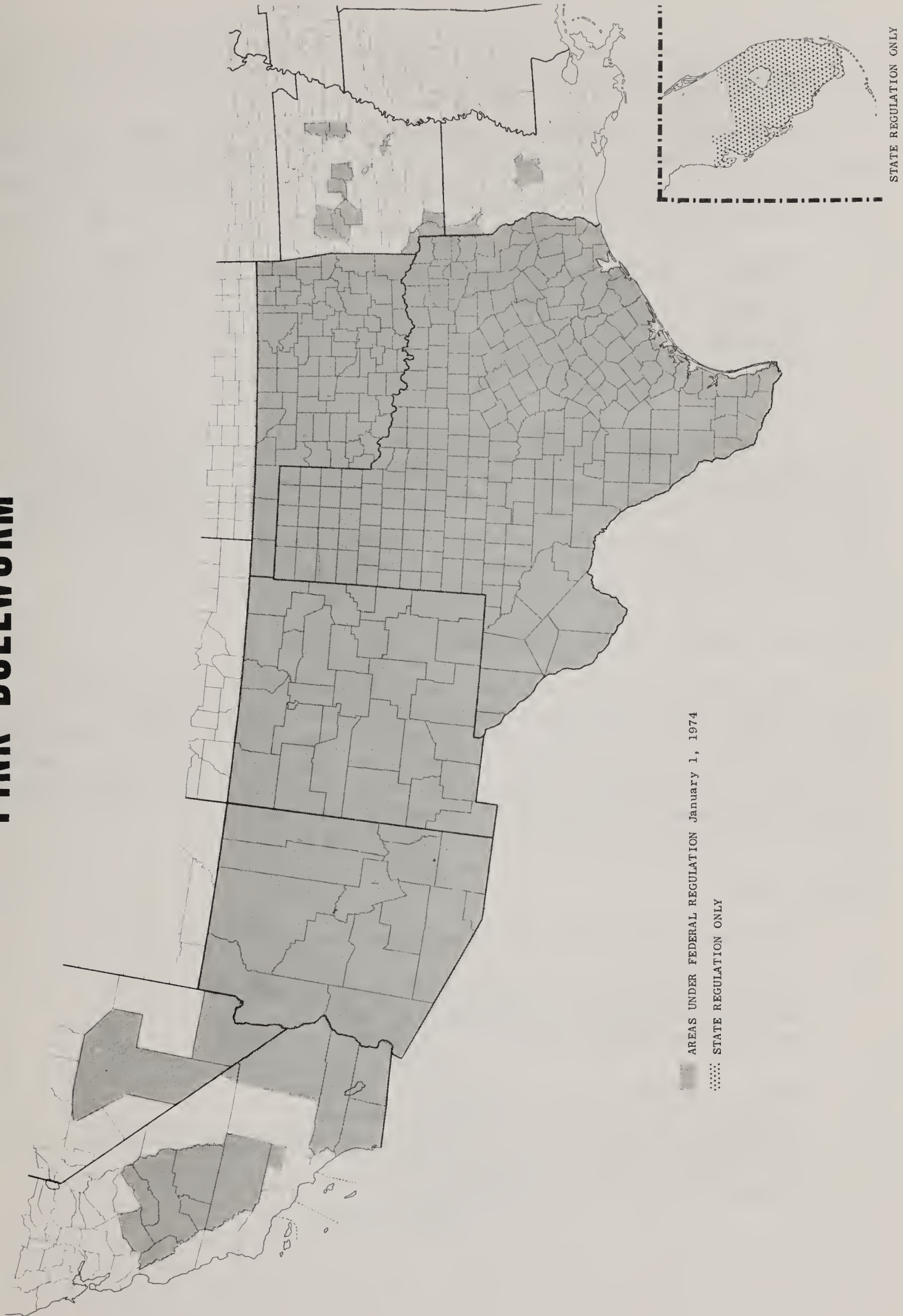
1. Shorten the planting period and plant at the optimum time for a given locality. Use seeds of an early-maturing variety, which have been culled, treated with a fungicide, and tested for germination.
2. Leave as thick a stand as has been recommended for the section and type of soil.
3. Produce the cotton crop in the shortest practicable time. Early season control of certain insects has proved advantageous in some States but not in others. Practice early-season control where recommended by controlling the cotton aphid, the boll weevil, the cotton fleahopper, cutworms, thrips, and any other insects that may retard the growth and fruiting of young plants. Protection of early fruit will assure an early harvest.
4. Withhold late irrigation. Use defoliants or desiccants to hasten the opening of the bolls when the crop is mature.
5. Harvest cleanly. In areas where spindle pickers are used, final scrapping with a stripper is desirable. Use a cotton gleaner if appreciable cotton is left on the ground after harvest.

6. Shred and plow under cotton stalks and debris as soon as possible after harvest. Okra stalks and debris should be shredded and plowed under at the same time because this plant is a preferred secondary host.
7. In cold arid areas where winter irrigation is not feasible, leave stalks standing until lowest temperatures have occurred. This is to secure a maximum kill of pink bollworms in the bolls on the stalks. However, if a large amount of crop debris, such as seed cotton or locks, is on the soil surface, a high survival of the pest may result. When this condition exists, the stalks should be shredded and plowed under as early and as deeply as possible.
8. In warmer areas the growing of volunteer and stub cotton should not be permitted.

The flail-type shredder is recommended over the horizontal rotary-type for pink bollworm control. The flail shredder will kill about 85 percent of the pink bollworms left in the field after harvest, compared with 55 percent for the horizontal rotary shredder. The residue should be plowed under as deeply as possible. Pink bollworm winter survival is highest in bolls on the soil surface and is six times as high in bolls buried only 2 inches as compared with bolls buried 6 inches deep. Before fruiting, all sprout and seedling cotton and okra developing after plowing should be destroyed to create a hostfree period between crops. In arid areas, if the crop debris is plowed under in the late fall or early winter, the fields should be winter-irrigated to increase pink bollworm mortality.

Control with insecticides. Where infestations are heavy, crop losses from pink bollworm can be reduced by proper use of insecticides. One half to 1 pound of azinphosmethyl, 0.6 to 1 pound of monocrotophos (Azodrin), or 2.0 to 2.5 pounds of carbaryl per acre will control the pink bollworm. Monocrotophos (Azodrin) or carbaryl at the above dosages will control the boll weevil and bollworm. The use of certain insecticides for control of other cotton insects exerts a repressive effect on pink bollworm populations.

PINK BOLLWORM



Saltmarsh Caterpillar and Other Arctiids

The saltmarsh caterpillar, Estigmene (Drury), is a late-season pest of cotton principally in western irrigated areas. It may be controlled with the following insecticides at the indicated dosages of technical material:

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
carbaryl.....	2
diazinon.....	1.0
methyl parathion.....	1
trichlorfon (Dylox).....	1.0-1.5

Occasionally the yellow woollybear, Diacrisia virginica (F.) and the hairy larvae of several other tiger moths, Arctiidae, including Callarctia phyllira (Drury), C. arge (Drury), and C. oithona Strk., cause serious damage to cotton. Information is needed on their seasonal host plants, distribution, natural enemies, causes of serious outbreaks in cotton fields, life history, and control. Determinations by specialists should always be obtained.

Seed corn Maggot, Hylemya platura (Meigen)

The seedcorn maggot may seriously affect the stand of cotton, particularly when planting closely follows the turning under of a green manure crop or other heavy growth. This insect may be controlled with 3.2 ounces of chlordane, 1.6 to 2 ounces of dieldrin, or 2 ounces of aldrin in a wettable powder mixed with a normally used fungicide and applied onto each 100 pounds of planting seed in a slurry. Seed should be treated immediately before planting.

Spider Mites

The following spider mites are known to attack cotton:

Carmine spider mite, Tetranychus cinnabarinus (Boisduval)
Desert spider mite, T. desertorum Banks
Fourspotted spider mite, T. canadensis McGregor
T. lobosus Boudreaux
Pacific spider mite, T. pacificus McGregor
Schoene spider mite, T. schoenei McGregor
Strawberry spider mite, T. turkestan Ugarov and Nikolski
Tumid spider mite, T. tumidus Banks
Twospotted spider mite, T. urticae Koch
T. ludeni Zacker

The species differ in their effect on the cotton plant and in their reaction to miticides. Accurate identification of the species is essential. The use of organic insecticides for cotton insect control has been a factor in increasing the importance of spider mites as pests of cotton.

Table 2, page 68 lists the species of spider mites and the miticides that have been found to be effective in their control.

For control of some species and suppression of others at least 40 percent sulfur may be incorporated in dusts. Elemental sulfur cannot be incorporated in sprays applied at low gallonage, but other miticides may be substituted. Sulfur dust is most effective when finely ground and when applied at temperatures above 90°F. Thorough coverage is essential.

Some difficulty in spider mite control has been experienced with ultra-low volume applications of recommended miticides probably because of insufficient plant coverage.

Table 2. -- Species of mites and miticides recommended for their control

Miticide	Carmine	Desert	T. Lobosus	Pacific	Schoene	Strawberry	Tumid	Two Spotted	Ludeni
	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre	Lb./acre
Aldicarb ^{1/}	0.6-1	0.6-1	--	--	--	0.6-1	--	0.6-1	--
carbophenothion	0.25-1.0	0.25-0.5	0.25-0.5	--	--	0.25-0.5	0.5	0.25-1.0	--
chlorobenzilate	1.0	1.0	--	1.0	--	1.0	--	1.0	--
demeton	0.2-0.38	0.25-0.38	0.25-0.38	0.25-0.38	0.25-0.38	0.25-0.38	0.25-0.38	0.25-0.38	0.25-0.38
dicofol	1.0-1.5	1.0-1.5	1.0-1.5	0.7-1.0	--	1.0-1.5	1.0	1.0-1.5	--
dicrotophos									
(Bidrin) ^{2/}	0.1-0.25	0.1-0.2	0.2	--	--	0.1-0.25	--	0.125-0.25	0.2
disulfoton ^{2/}	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0	--	--	--	0.5-1.0	--	0.5-1.0	--
ethion	0.25-1.0	0.25-0.75	0.25-0.5	--	0.5-1.0	0.25-0.5	1.0	0.25-2.0	--
methyl parathion	--	0.25-0.5	--	--	0.25-0.5	--	0.25-0.5	0.25-0.5	--
monocrotophos									
(Azodrin)	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0	0.8-1.0	1.0	0.6-1.0	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0
parathion (ethyl)	--	0.25-0.5	0.1-0.2	--	--	--	0.25-0.5	0.125-1.0	0.2
phorate ^{3/}	0.5-1.5	0.5-1.5	--	--	--	1.0-1.5	--	0.5-1.5	--
sulfur	--	--	--	--	--	25-35	25	0.5-1.5	--
methidathion									
(Supracide)	1.0	1.0	1.0	--	--	1.0	--	1.0	--

^{1/} In-furrow granule treatment at planting.

^{2/} In-furrow granule treatment at planting or 0.5 pound per hundredweight of planting seed.

^{3/} In-furrow granule treatment at planting or 0.25 to 1.5 pound per hundredweight of planting seed.

Stink Bugs

The following stink bugs are sometimes serious pests of cotton:

Brown stink bug, Euschistus servus (Say)

(also, the onespot stink bug, E. variolarius (Polisat de Beauvois)

Conchuela, Chlorochroa ligata (Say)

Dusky stink bug, E. tristigma (Say), and E. conspersus (Uhler)

Green stink bug, Acrosternum hilare (Say)

Redshouldered plant bug, Thyanta custator (F.)

(also, T. rugulosa (Say), T. pallidovirens spinosa (Ruckers)

Say stink bug, Chlorochroa sayi Stal

Southern green stink bug, Nezara viridula (L.)

Western brown stink bug, Euschistus impictiventris Stal

The importance of these pests and the species involved vary from year to year and from area to area. The damage is confined principally to the bolls and results in reduced yields and lower quality of both lint and seed.

The following insecticides applied at the indicated dosages of technical material have given control of one or more species of stink bugs:

Sprays and dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
carbaryl.....	1.25-2.5
endosulfan.....	1.0
methyl parathion.....	0.25-1.5
parathion.....	0.5-1.0
trichlorfon.....	1-1.5

Thrips

Thrips often injure cotton seedlings, especially in areas where vegetables, legumes, and small grains are grown extensively. The following species have been reported as causing this injury:

Flower thrips, Frankliniella tritici (Fitch)
(also F. exigua Hood, F. occidentalis (Pergande), and
F. gossypiana Hood)
Onion thrips, Thrips tabaci Lindeman
Sericothrips variabilis (Beach)
Tobacco thrips, F. fusca (Hinds)

In some areas cotton plants usually recover from thrips injury to seedlings; therefore, control is not recommended unless the stand is threatened. In other areas damage by thrips is more severe and control measures are generally recommended. Injury from thrips alone, or the combined injury of thrips and disease, may reduce or even destroy stands of young plants. A heavy infestation may retard plant growth and delay fruiting and crop maturity. Although thrips are predominantly pests of seedlings, damaging infestations sometimes occur on older cotton in certain areas.

The following insecticides at the indicated dosages of technical material are recommended, when the situation warrants their use.

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
azinphosmethyl.....	0.08-0.4
carbaryl.....	0.5-1.0
dicrotophos (Bidrin).....	0.1-0.25
dimethoate.....	0.1-0.2
malathion.....	0.3-0.7

Thrips (con.)

Sprays or dusts:	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
methyl parathion.....	0.12-0.5
phosphamidon.....	0.125-0.5
toxaphene.....	0.8-1.5
EPN + methyl parathion.....	0.3+0.3
toxaphene + methyl parathion.....	0.25-0.75 + 0.125-0.37

The following materials are effective when used as seed treatment or as in-furrow granule applications at planting at the indicated dosages of technical material:

	<u>Pound per acre</u>	<u>Pounds per hundredweight of seed</u>
aldicarb.....	0.3-0.5	
disulfoton.....	0.5-1	0.25-0.5
phorate.....	0.5-1.5	1.33
monocrotophos		0.25-1.25

The bean thrips, Caliothrips fasciatus (Pergande), is an occasional midseason to late-season pest of cotton in parts of California. Toxaphene at 2 to 3 pounds per acre gives satisfactory control when applied in either a spray or dust.

Caliothrips phaseoli (Hood) damaged cotton near Bard, Imperial County, Calif., in 1962.

Scirtothrips sp. causes severe crinkling of top leaves of cotton in localized areas of Arizona, Mississippi, and Texas.

Kurtomathrips morrilli Moulton was described in 1927 from specimens taken on cotton at Gila Bend, Ariz. It was collected

from cotton at Seeley, Calif., on May 2, 1930, at Laveen, Ariz., on July 23, 1943, and was reported as causing severe injury to cotton at Gila Bend, in July 1957.

Frankliniella occidentalis and F. gossypiana do not occur on cotton in the Eastern United States. In the West, F. tritici is of little importance on cotton and F. fusca does not occur.

Whitefringed Beetles, Graphognathus spp.

Whitefringed beetles are pests of cotton and many other farm crops in limited areas of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Infestations in recent years have been discovered in Maryland, Virginia, and Texas. The larvae feed on the roots of young plants. These insects can be controlled effectively with insecticides.

The following insecticides, when applied at the given dosages, are effective against whitefringed beetle larvae. Broadcast the insecticide, when preparing the soil for planting, and immediately work into the upper 3 inches or apply it alone or mixed with fertilizer in the row at time of planting. The insecticide may be used in a spray, dust, or granules.

	Broadcast <u>Lb. per acre</u>	In drill row <u>Lb. per acre</u>
chlordane	5	1 to 2

Broadcast applications of chlordane remain effective for 3 years. Drill row applications are effective for 1 year.

When applied to the foliage as recommended for the control of cotton insects, toxaphene or chlordane will reduce adult populations; however, the principal benefit is the reduction of subsequent larval populations.

Wireworms

Several species of wireworms are associated with cotton. Damage is caused by the sand wireworms, Horistonotus uhlerii Horn, in South Carolina, and Louisiana, and by the Pacific Coast wireworm, Limonius canus LeConte in California. Adults of the tobacco wireworm (or spotted-click beetle), Conoderus vespertinus (F.), are frequently found on the

cotton plant, and the larvae may cause damage to cotton. Wireworms, together with false wireworms and the seedcorn maggot, sometimes prevent the establishment of a stand. To control these insects, treat the seed with 2 ounces of aldrin, or dieldrin, plus a normally used fungicide per 100 pounds in a slurry.

Approved crop-rotation practices, increased soil fertility, and added humus help to reduce damage to cotton by the sand wireworm.

Yellowstriped armyworm, Spodoptera ornithogalli (Guenée)
and Western Yellowstriped Armyworm, S. praefica Grote

These insects sometimes cause considerable damage to cotton. The yellowstriped armyworm is difficult to kill with insecticides. However, trichlorfon at 1.5 to 2.0 pounds and methyl parathion at 1 to 1.5 pounds per acre give good control of large and small larvae.

The western yellowstriped armyworm, which attacks cotton in California, is controlled with trichlorfon (Dylox) at 0.75 to 1.5 pounds and toxaphene at 2-3 pounds per acre. Migrations from surrounding crops may be stopped with barriers of 5 percent trichlorfon (Dylox), or 5 percent carbaryl (Sevin) at 2 pounds per 100 linear feet.

MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

The brown cotton leafworm, Acontia dacia Druce, was collected from three counties in Texas in 1953. Since then, damaging infestations have occurred in some years over wide areas of Texas and in Louisiana. Recoveries have been reported from Arkansas. This pest may be controlled with azinphosmethyl (Guthion) at 0.25 pound, malathion at 0.25 pound, and parathion (ethyl) at 0.125 pound per acre.

Several Anomis leafworms are known to occur in the cotton-growing regions of Africa; Asia; North, Central, and South America; and the East and West Indies. Three species--A. erosa Hubner, A. flava fimbriago (Stephens) and A. texana Riley--occasionally damage cotton in the United States. They are often mistaken for the cotton leafworm and are sometimes found on the same plants with it. Although specific control data are lacking, the insecticides recommended for control of the cotton leafworm might also be effective against Anomis leafworms.

Root aphids known to attack cotton are the corn root aphid, Aphis maidiracidis Forbes, Smynthuroides betae (Westwood), and Rhopalosiphum rufiabdominalis (Sasaki). So far as is known, injury before 1956 was confined to the eastern seaboard. S. betae destroyed spots of cotton up to 1 1/2 acres in fields in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1956. T. phaseoli is now considered a synonym of S. betae. In 1961, root aphids caused some damage to cotton in the northeastern counties of North Carolina and Arkansas. Several species of ants are known to be associated with root aphids, the principal one being the cornfield ant, Lasius alienus (Foerster). Chemical control of root aphids has been directed at this ant. Some of the new materials are known to be effective as soil insecticides. It is suggested that they be tested against root aphids attacking cotton. Root aphids injure cotton chiefly in the seedling stage. Since cotton in this stage shows injury without any evidence of insects being present, the underground parts should be examined carefully. Ant mounds at the base of these plants indicate the presence of root aphids.

The cowpea aphid, Aphis craccivora Koch, the green peach aphid, Myzus persicae (Sulzer), and the potato aphid, Macrosiphum euphorbiae (Thomas) are common on seedling cotton. Cotton is not believed to be a true host of these species. In 1963, A. craccivora caused severe and permanent stunting of cotton plants in San Joaquin Valley, Calif.

The garden springtail, Bourletiella hortensis (Fitch) has caused injury to cotton locally in Hertford County, N.C. Another springtail, Entomobrya unostriigata Stach, has occasionally damaged seedling cotton over a wide area of the southern high plains of Texas and New Mexico.

The whitelined sphinx, Hyles lineata (F.), occasionally occurs in large numbers in uncultivated areas and migrates to cotton. It may be controlled on cotton with dusts or sprays of toxaphene at 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Migrations may be stopped with barrier strips of 20 percent toxaphene or physical barriers.

The cowpea curculio, Chalcodermus aeneus Boheman, sometimes causes damage to seedling cotton.

A curculionid, Compsus auricephalus (Say), damaged young cotton plants and foliage in Grady County, Okla., in 1961. It also appeared in large numbers in cotton fields in Pope County, Ark. In 1963, heavy populations caused considerable foliage damage to young plants in localized areas of Grimes, Robertson, and Brazos Counties in Texas and in Obion and Lake Counties in Tennessee. A curculionid, Conotrachelus erinaceus LeConte caused damage to stems of seedling cotton in isolated instances in Marion County, Ala. in 1962. A curculionid, Otiorhynchus cribricollis Gyllenhal caused spotted heavy damage to cotyledons of seedling cotton in New Mexico in 1967 and 1972.

First generation adults of the spotted cucumber beetle, Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi, Barber, were heavier than usual on several crops, including cotton in western Tennessee in July 1973. Some light damage is usually expected on all infested crops except cotton. Pests were numerous enough to cause light to moderate damage to squares and blooms. Adults feed in ovary of bloom resulting in loss of the young boll. Some feeding on squares noted in all fields surveyed. Damage was light.

The cotton stainer, Dysdercus suturellus (Herrich-Schaffer), is found within the United States in Florida only. However, probably owing to mistaken identity, the literature also records it from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. No work on control has been formally reported in recent years, but observations indicate that dusts containing 10 percent toxaphene will control insects of this genus.

Several leafhoppers of the genus Empoasca are often abundant on cotton in many sections of the Cotton Belt. Serious injury has been reported only in California, however, and this was caused by two species, E. solana DeLong (southern garden leafhopper) and E. fabae (Harris) (potato leafhopper). These species are known to be phloem feeders on some crops and cause damage typical of this type of feeding on cotton. Sprays of trichlorfon (Dylox) at 1 pound, malathion at 1 pound, parathion (ethyl) at 0.5 pound, or demeton at 0.25 pound per acre have given satisfactory control.

Striped blister beetles, Epicauta vittata (F.) sometimes cause severe foliage damage in a small localized areas. Damage usually results when weeds, which are preferred host plants, are cleaned out of cotton. Total loss of foliage may result in small areas before the insects move out of the field. Spot treatment with the organochlorines is usually effective for control of outbreaks.

Field crickets, Gryllus spp., occasionally feed on cotton bolls and seedling plants in the Imperial Valley of California and in Arizona. During periods of drought late in the season, they may feed on the seed of open bolls, especially in the Delta sections of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. This feeding is usually done at night as the crickets hide during the day in deep cracks in the soil. Crickets may be controlled with 5 percent carbaryl or trichlorfon bait at 30 pounds per acre.

Serpentine leafminers, Liriomyza spp., and L. pictella (Thomson) in California, have been present in large numbers in some areas during the last few years. Drought conditions favor infestations of these pests. Heavy infestations may result in considerable leaf shed. Infestations are brought under control by rain or irrigations. Field tests at Waco, Texas showed that the best reductions were obtained with parathion (ethyl) at 1.0 pound per acre. Seed treatment of phorate

at 0.25 to 0.5 pound, and disulfoton (Di-Syston) at 1 pound per acre, and in-furrow granular treatments of phorate at 0.5 to 1 pound and disulfoton (Di-Syston) at 1 pound per acre are also effective 4 to 6 weeks after planting.

The corn silk beetle, Calomicrus brunneus (Crotch), has been reported as a pest of cotton in localized areas in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, but little is known about it.

Damage to cotton by periodical cicadas, Magicicada spp. in the United States was first reported in 1905. Damage is caused by the deposition of eggs in the stems of young plants, branches of older plants, and occasionally in leaf petioles. The parts of the plant above the oviposition puncture usually dies. Growth below the puncture results in low bushy plants. Severe local damage to cotton by Diceroprocta vitripennis (Say) occurred in the river bottoms of nine counties in Arkansas in 1937. A cicada, undetermined species, caused light damage to cotton in some areas in Maricopa County, Ariz., in 1961.

Leaf beetles of the genus Colaspis are widespread and often found on cotton, frequently on the foliage, or near the base of squares and bolls where they usually feed on the bracts surrounding them.

The harlequin bug, Murgantia histrionica (Hahn), heavily infested a few cotton fields in Graham County, Ariz., in August 1959. Feeding was similar to that of other stink bugs. No immature stages were noted.

The barberpole caterpillar, Mimoschima rufofascialis (Stephens), a pyralid larva, is reported occasionally attacking cotton bolls in Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys of California. It also has been reported from Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas.

False chinch bugs--Bugs of the genus Nysius, N. ericae (Schilling), Xyonysius californicus Stal, and N. raphanus Howard, commonly called false chinch bugs, frequently migrate to cotton from adjacent weed hosts. Stands of seedling cotton may be destroyed by adults and nymphs. Methyl parathion and parathion are effective at 0.5 pound per acre.

Tree crickets, Oecanthus spp., infestations caused alarm to some southwestern Oklahoma cotton growers in mid-July 1958. Approximately 3 percent lodging occurred in the Blair area. There is evidence that this group of insects may be predaceous on aphids.

The European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis (Hubner), was first reported on cotton in the United States during 1955. The first report came from Franklin County, Tenn., where a few plants near the edge of a field were severely damaged. This was on July 3 in a 3-acre field adjacent to one that was in corn the previous year. The cotton was only 8 to 10 inches high, and the larvae had entered the stems 2 to 6 inches from the ground and burrowed up through their centers. In August light infestations were reported in cotton in Dunklin, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Butler, Stoddard, and Mississippi Counties in Missouri, and in Madison County, Tenn. The borers were found boring into the upper third of the stems, and second- and third-instar larvae were attacking small bolls. These records were of special interest because the European corn borer is apparently spreading in the Cotton Belt. No reports of this insect on cotton were received during 1956-1957. In 1958, it was found boring in cotton stalks in Autauga and Madison Counties, Ala., and in Washington County, Miss., in late July. In 1959, as many as 10 percent of the plants were infested in a 10-acre field of cotton in Etowah County, Ala. The field was planted to corn in 1958. It was, also, found in Madison Parish, La., in 1959. Damage was confined to the terminal 6 to 8 inches of the plant. Other infestations were noted in cotton fields in Autauga County, Ala. In 1961, larvae were found in cotton in Hardeman, Lincoln, and Fayette Counties in southern Tennessee. In 1966, larvae were found in cotton in Florence, S. C. In other parts of the world, particularly in Russia, Turkistan, and Hungary, it has been reported as a serious pest of cotton. One reference states "In Turkistan it is principally cotton which is attacked by the larvae and in which they bore long tunnels in the upper part of the stems." Entomologists and other interested persons throughout the Cotton Belt should be on the alert to detect its presence on cotton and whenever possible, record the type and degree of injury, seasonal and geographical distribution, and control measures that might be of value.

The Fuller rose weevil, Pantomorus cervinus (Boheman), occasionally is a pest of cotton. It is a leaf feeder and usually attacks cotton in the early season causing ragging of the leaves and partial defoliation. It overwinters as an adult in about the same habitat as the boll weevil. Examinations of surface woods trash for hibernating boll weevils often reveal specimen of the fuller rose beetle. It has been reported from cotton in Georgia more frequently than from any other area.

The stalk borer, Papaipema nebris (Guenée) is widely distributed east of the Rocky Mountains. It attacks many kinds of plants, including cotton, and is so destructive that one borer in a field may attract attention. The borers are most likely to be noted near the edges of cotton fields. Light marginal injury occurred in scattered fields in Missouri during June 1957. It was also reported as causing some injury to cotton in Mississippi and Tennessee in 1956. In 1961 it caused some damage along the edges of many cotton fields in western and southern counties in Tennessee. It is sometimes mistaken for the European corn borer. Clean cultivation and keeping down weed growth help to hold them in check. The use of stalk shredders early in the fall should reduce their numbers.

A white grub, Phyllophaga ephilida (Say), was reported to have destroyed 5 acres of cotton in Union County, N.C., during 1956. As many as 20 larvae per square foot were found. P. zavalana Reinhard is also reported to be a pest of cotton in the Matamoras area of Mexico, where the adults feed on foliage, particularly in the seedling stage. It is known to occur in Zavala and Dimmit Counties of Texas. P. cribrata (LeConte) sometimes known as the "4 o'clock bug" in west Texas, has also been feeding on young cotton in that area. Moderate damage was caused to young cotton plants in the Arkansas Delta area in 1962 by larvae of P. implicita (Horn).

The cotton stem moth, Platyedra subcinerea (Haworth), a close relative of the pink bollworm, was first discovered in the United States in 1951, when larvae were found feeding in hollyhock seed in Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. It is recorded as a pest of cotton in Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Transcaucasia, Turkistan, and the U.S.S.R., and as feeding on hollyhock and other malvaceous plants in England, France, and central and southern Europe. Collections made in 1953 extended its known distribution in this country to a large part of Long Island and limited areas in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Extensive scouting during 1954 disclosed that it had reached 11 counties in four States as follows: Hartford and New Haven, Conn.; Essex and Plymouth, Mass.; Monmouth, Ocean, and Union, N.J.; Westchester and all counties of Long Island (Nassau, Queens, and Suffolk), N.Y. There has been no reported spread since 1954, until 1965 when it was reported from Rockingham County, N.H. Although this species has not been found in the Cotton Belt in the United States, it is desirable to keep on the lookout for it on cotton, hollyhock, and other malvaceous plants. In 1956 it was collected from a natural infestation on cotton growing on the laboratory grounds at Farmingdale, N.Y.

A giant appletree borer, Prionus sp., caused isolated root damage to cotton in one county in Arkansas in 1962.

Larvae of the roughskinned cutworm, Proxenus mindara Barnes and McDunnough, cut bolls from lodged plants by feeding at the boll base in a cotton field at Shafter, Calif., in 1964.

Several of the leaf rollers, Tortricidae, occasionally damage cotton. Platynota stultana (Walsingham) and P. rostrana (Walker) are the species most commonly recorded, but P. flavedana (Clemens), P. idaeusalis (Walker) and P. nigrocervina (Walsingham) have also been reported. These species are widely distributed and have many host plants. P. stultana has at times been a serious pest of cotton in the Imperial Valley of California and part of Arizona and New Mexico. Trichlorfon (Dylox) at 1 pound or carbaryl (Sevin) at 2 pounds per acre have given satisfactory control of the species that occur on cotton in California.

Heavy feeding on cotton by the Japanese beetle, Popillia japonica Newman was reported in Sampson County, N.C., in 1961. Adults of the Japanese beetle caused 30- to 35-percent defoliation of cotton plants in fields in the more heavily infested areas in North Carolina in 1970.

Adults of a buprestid beetle, Psiloptera drummondi (Laporte and Gory) occasionally cause damage to cotton. The damage consists of partly girdled terminals that break over and die.

The pink scavenger caterpillar, Sathrobrotia rileyi (Walsingham), is one of several insects that resemble the pink bollworm and is sometimes mistaken for it by laymen. The larva is primarily a scavenger in cotton bolls and corn husks that have been injured by other causes.

The cotton square borer, Strymon melinus (Hubner), occurs throughout the Cotton Belt, but rarely causes economic damage. The injury it causes to squares is often attributed to the bollworm.

Flea beetles--the palestriped flea beetle, Systema blanda Melsheimer, the elongate flea beetle, S. elongata (F.) and S. frontalis (F.), sometimes cause serious damage to seedling cotton in some areas. They can be controlled with endrin at 0.1 pound, and toxaphene at 2 to 3 pounds per acre. The sweetpotato flea beetle, Chaetocnema confinis Crotch, was found injuring seedling cotton in the Piedmont section of South Carolina in May 1954. The striped flea beetle, Phyllotreta striolata (Fabricius) caused

damage to cotton in Alabama in 1959. Other species of flea beetles have been reported from cotton, but records regarding the injury they cause are lacking. When flea beetle injury to cotton is observed, specimens should be submitted to specialists for identification, with a statement regarding the damage they cause, the locality, and the date of collection.

Whiteflies, the bandedwing whitefly, Trialeurodes abutilonea (Haldeman) the greenhouse whitefly, T. vaporariorum (Westwood), and the sweetpotato whitefly, Bemisia tabaci (Gennadius) are usually kept in check by parasites and diseases, but occasionally may be serious pests late in the season. Bemisia tabaci is reported to be a vector of the leaf crumple virus of cotton. Whiteflies caused a sooty mold and partial defoliation of cotton in northwest Louisiana in 1964 to 1968. The bandedwing whitefly may be controlled with monocrotophos in a spray at 0.25 to 1.0 pound per acre.

The greenhouse leaf-tier, Udea rubigalis (Guenée), also known as the celery leaf-tier, has occasionally been abundant on cotton in the San Joaquin Valley. Despite the heavy populations, damage was generally slight and restricted to foliage on the lower third of the plants in lush stands. In the few places where it was necessary to control this pest, endrin at 0.4 pound per acre in a dust or spray was effective. This pest caused considerable damage in three fields near Yuma, Ariz., in 1964.

The false celery leaf-tier, Udea profundalis (Packard) caused considerable defoliation of cotton in some fields in Tulare, Kings, and Fresno Counties, Calif., in 1962. Control was difficult because of the insect's feeding habits on the lower part of plants within a web. Carbaryl (Sevin) at 2 pounds or trichlorfon at 1.0 pound per acre were effective against this pest.

Damage to cotton stalks by termites, undetermined species, was reported in western Tennessee in 1961, and in previous years in Texas. Termites, Reticulitermes sp. (family Rhinotermitidae), partly destroyed a stand of cotton in Little River County, Ark., in 1961.

INSECTS IN OR AMONG COTTONSEED IN STORAGE

Insect infestations in cottonseed during storage can be minimized if proper precautions are followed. Cottonseed, or seed cotton, should be stored only in a bin or room thoroughly cleaned of all old cottonseed, grain, hay, or other similar products in which insects that attack stored products are likely to develop. Among the insects that cause

damage to stored cottonseed or to cottonseed meal are the cigarette beetle, Lasioderma serricorne (F.), the Mediterranean flour moth, Anagasta kuehniella (Zeller), the almond moth, Cadra cautella (Walker) and the Indian meal moth, Plodia interpunctella (Hubner). Other insects commonly found in cottonseed are the flat grain beetle, Cryptolestes pusillus (Schonherr), the red flour beetle, Tribolium castaneum (Herbst), and the sawtoothed grain beetle, Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L.) Malathion is registered as a seed treatment for cottonseed. Seed so treated should not be used for food or feed. The pink bollworm, Pectinophora gossypiella (Saunders) may be found in stored cottonseed but such infestations would be present in the seed before they are stored.

INSECT IDENTIFICATION

Prompt and accurate identification of insects and mites is a necessary service to research and to the control of cotton insects. Applied entomologists owe much to taxonomists for services, often rendered on a volunteer basis.

Approved common names are convenient and useful. Local or non-standard common names create confusion. Entomologists are urged to submit common names to the ESA Committee on Common Names of Insects for consideration, where such are needed.

Research in taxonomy has been productive of new developments. Major changes have been made in classification of spider mites attacking cotton. Several species of thrips and plant bugs have recently been added to the list of cotton pests. The Melanoplus mexicanus group of grasshoppers has been completely revised. Heliothis virescens (F.) has been accurately defined. Several scientific names have been changed.

COTTON-INSECT SURVEYS

The importance of surveys to an over-all cotton insect control program has been clearly demonstrated. Surveys conducted on a cooperative basis by State and Federal agencies in most of the major cotton-growing States have developed into a broad, up-to-date advisory service for the guidance of county agents, ginners, farmers, and other leaders of agriculture who are interested in the distribution and severity of cotton insect pests, as well as industry that serves the farmers by supplying insecticides. As a result of this survey work, farmers are forewarned of the insect situation, insecticide

applications are better timed, and losses are materially reduced below what they would be without the information thus gained. The surveys also help to direct insecticides to areas where supplies are critically needed.

It is recommended that cotton-insect surveys be continued on a permanent basis, that they be expanded to include all cotton-producing States, and that the survey methods be standardized.

It is further recommended that the greatest possible use be made of fall, winter, and early-spring surveys as an index to the potential infestation of next season's crop.

Each year more people are being employed by business firms, farm operators, and others to determine cotton-insect populations. State and Federal entomologists should assist in locating and training personnel that have at least some basic knowledge of entomology.

Whenever possible, voluntary cooperators should be enlisted and trained to make field observations and records and to submit reports during the active season.

Surveys to detect major insect pests in areas where they have not previously been reported may provide information that can be used in restricting their spread or in planning effective control programs. The survey methods may include (1) visual inspection, (2) use of traps containing aromatic lures, (3) use of light traps, (4) use of mechanical devices such as gin-trash machines, (5) examination of glass windows installed in lint cleaners used in ginning, and (6) portable vacuum insect population sampling devices. The methods of making uniform survey for several of the important insects are described below.

Light traps have provided valuable survey information for the following cotton insects: Beet armyworms, bollworms, brown cotton leafworm, cabbage looper, cotton leafworms, cutworms, fall armyworm, garden webworm, pink bollworm, saltmarsh caterpillar, whitelined sphinx, yellowstriped armyworm, and yellow woollybear.

Boll Weevil

Surveys to determine winter survival of the boll weevil are made in a number of States. Counts are made in the fall soon after the weevils have entered hibernation and again in the spring before they

emerge from winter quarters. A standard sample is 2 square yards of surface woods trash taken from the edge of a field where cotton was grown the previous season. Three samples are taken from each of 30 locations in an area, usually consisting of three or four counties.

In the main boll weevil area, counts are made on seedling cotton to determine the number of weevils entering cotton fields from hibernation quarters. The number per acre is figured by examining the plants on 50 feet of row in each of five representative locations in the field and multiplying the total by 50. Additional counts are desirable in large fields.

Square examinations are made weekly after the plants are squaring freely or have produced as many as three squares per plant. While walking diagonally across the field you pick 100 squares, one-third grown or larger; take an equal number from the top, middle, and lower branches. Do not pick squares from the ground or flared or dried up squares that are hanging on the plant. The number of squares found to be punctured is the percentage of infestation. To obtain a total of 100 to 500 squares an alternate method is to inspect about 25 squares in each of several locations distributed over the field. The number of squares inspected depends upon the size of the field and the surrounding environment. The percentage of infestation is determined by counting the punctured squares. In both methods all squares that have egg or feeding punctures should be counted as punctured squares.

The point sample method developed by Arkansas entomologists consists of the following procedures: Select a representative area in a field and mark a starting point on a row. Examine the first 50 green squares that are 1/4 inch or larger in diameter for boll weevil punctures. Count those that are punctured and step off the feet or row required for the 50 squares. Four such counts, a total of 200 squares, are adequate for uniform fields up to 40 acres in size. Fields that are larger or that are not uniform should be considered as separate fields with four counts made in each. The percentage of punctured squares, number of squares per acre, and number of punctured squares per acre can be determined from the point sample information.

A conversion table for usual row widths in an area with various number of row feet, 1 to 250, required for a 200 squares count is prepared for ease in determining the number of squares and punctured squares per acre. Example: If 10 feet of a 40-inch row are required for 200 squares, there are 261,000 squares per acre. If 50 percent of the squares are punctured, there are 130,500 punctured squares per acre.

Bollworms

Examinations for bollworm eggs and larvae should be started as soon as the cotton begins to square and repeated every 5 days, if possible, until the crop has matured. In some areas it may be necessary to make examinations for bollworm damage before cotton begins to square. While walking diagonally across the field, you examine the top 3 or 4 inches of the main stem terminals, including the small squares, of 100 plants. Whole-plant examinations should be made to insure detection of activity not evident from terminal counts. Eggs of cutworms, cabbage looper, and other lepidopterous species are sometimes mistaken for those of the bollworm.

The point sample method developed by Arkansas entomologists consists of the following procedures: Select a representative area in a field and mark a starting point on a row. Examine the first 50 squares for bollworm damage. Count those that are damaged and step off the feet of row required for the 50 squares. Four such counts, a total of 200 squares, are adequate for uniform fields up to 40 acres in size. Fields that are larger or that are not uniform should be considered as separate fields with four counts made in each. The percentage of punctured squares, number of squares per acre, and number of damaged squares can be determined from the point sample information.

A conversion table for usual row widths in an area with various numbers of row feet, 1 to 250, required for a 200 square count is prepared for ease in determining the number of squares and damaged squares per acre. Example: If 20 feet of a 40-inch row are required for 200 squares, there are 131,000 squares per acre. If 10 percent of the squares are damaged, there are 13,100 damaged squares per acre.

Cotton Aphid

To determine early-season aphid infestation, you walk diagonally across the field, observe many plants, and record the degree of infestation as follows:

None-----	if none is observed.
Light-----	if aphids are found on an occasional plant.
Medium-----	if aphids are present on numerous plants and some of the leaves curl along the edges.
Heavy-----	if aphids are numerous on most of the plants and the leaves show considerable crinkling and curling.

To determine infestations on fruiting cotton you begin at the margin of the field and, while walking diagonally across it, examine 100 leaves successively from near the bottom, the middle, and the top of the plants. Record the degree of infestation, as follows, according to the average number of aphids estimated per leaf.

None-----	0
Light-----	1 to 10
Medium-----	11 to 25
Heavy-----	26 or more

Cotton Fleahopper

Weekly inspections should begin as soon as the cotton is old enough to produce squares. In some areas inspections should be continued until the crop is set. While walking diagonally across the field, you examine 3 or 4 inches at the top of the main-stem terminals of 100 cotton plants--counting both adults and nymphs. Use of sequential sampling will usually reduce the number of terminals needed to determine population levels with no loss in accuracy.

Cotton Leafworm

The following levels of leafworm infestation, on the basis of ragging and the number of larvae per plant, are suggested for determining damage:

None-----	if none is observed.
Light-----	if 1 or only a few larvae are observed.
Medium-----	if 2 to 3 leaves are partly destroyed by ragging with 2 to 5 larvae per plant.
Heavy-----	if ragging of leaves is extensive with 6 or more larvae per plant, or if defoliation is complete.

Lygus Bugs and Other Mirids

Inspections should be made at 5- to 7-day intervals beginning at square set and continuing until early September. Infestations should be determined by making a 50- to 100-sweep count at each of four or more locations. Sweeping is accomplished by passing a 15-inch net through the tops of the plants in one row, the lower edge of the net slightly preceding the upper edge. Contents of the net should be examined carefully to avoid overlooking very small nymphs. The plant terminal inspection as described for the cotton fleahopper may also be used. During hot summer weather, sweepings should not be made between 11:30 a.m. and 3 p.m., since lygus bugs are prone to move into plant cover to avoid heat.

Pink Bollworm

Counts to determine the degree of infestation in individual fields may be made early in the season by inspecting blooms and later by inspecting bolls. Bloom inspections for comparing yearly early-season populations, or for determining when early insecticide applications are needed, should be made so as to obtain an estimate of the number of larvae per acre.

Bloom inspection: Five days after the first bloom appears, but not later than 15 days, check for number of larvae per acre as follows: Step off 300 feet of row (100 steps) and count the rosetted blooms at five representative locations in the field (1500 feet). Add the number of rosetted blooms from these five locations and multiply by 10 to obtain the number of larvae per acre.

Boll inspection: Check for the percentage of bolls infested as follows: Walk diagonally across the field and collect at random 100 firm bolls. Crack the bolls or cut each section of carpel (hull) lengthwise so that the locks can be removed, and examine the inside of the carpel for mines made by the young larvae when they enter the boll. Record the number of bolls infested on a percentage basis.

Other inspection techniques: There are other inspection methods that are helpful in directing control activities against the pink bollworm. They make possible the detection of infestations in previously uninfested areas, and the evaluation of increases or decreases as they occur in infested areas. They are also used to determine the population of larvae in hibernation and their carryover to infest the new cotton crop.

1. Inspection of lint cleaner: During the ginning process the free larvae remaining in the lint are separated in the lint cleaners, and a substantial number of them are thrown and stuck on the glass inspection plates. All the larvae recovered are dead. For constant examination at a single gin, wipe off the plates and examine after each bale is ginned. In this way the individual field that is infested may be determined. For general survey, make periodic examinations to detect the presence of the pink bollworm in a general area.
2. Examination of debris: Between January and the time squares begin to form in the new crop, examine old bolls or parts of bolls from the soil surface in known infested fields. Examine the cotton debris from 50 feet of row at five representative points in the field for number of living pink bollworms. Multiply by 50 to determine number of living larvae per acre. Such records when maintained from year to year provide comparative data that may be used in determining appropriate control measures.

3. Use of light traps: Especially designed traps containing argon, mercury-vapor, or blacklight fluorescent bulbs will attract pink bollworm moths. Such traps are being used to discover new infestations and their usefulness for survey work should be fully explored. Such traps are recognized as being an important means of survey for this pest as new infestations have been located through this use.
4. Use of sex lure traps: Traps containing a sex attractant extracted from the tips of abdomens of female pink bollworm moths have been highly effective in trapping male moths. Such traps have been used in surveys for detecting the insect. A synthetic sex attractant, hexalure, is now being used instead of the natural lure in survey traps. The trap is baited with 10 mg of hexalure each 2 weeks it is in operation.

Spider Mites

Examine 25 or more leaves from representative areas within a field taken successively from near the bottom, the middle, and the top of the plants. Record, according to the average number of mites per leaf, the degree of infestation as follows:

None-----	0
Light-----	1 to 10
Medium-----	11 to 25
Heavy-----	26 or more

Thrips

While walking diagonally across the field, you observe or inspect the plants, and record the damage as follows:

- None-----if no thrips or damage is found.
- Light-----if newest unfolding leaves show only a slight brownish tinge along the edges with no silvering of the under side of these or older leaves, and only an occasional thrips is seen.
- Medium-----if newest leaves show considerable browning along the edges and some silvering on the underside of most leaves, and thrips are found readily.
- Heavy-----if silvering of leaves is readily noticeable, terminal buds show injury, general appearance of plant is ragged and deformed, and thrips are numerous.

Predators

Predators populations may be estimated by counting those seen while examining leaves, terminals, and squares for pest insects. When special counts for predators only are made, examination of whole plants is more efficient in estimating populations.

SOME MAJOR COTTON PESTS OCCURRING IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND HAWAII THAT MIGHT BE INTRODUCED INTO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Some of the major pests of cotton in other countries and Hawaii that do not occur in the United States and that might be accidentally introduced into this country at any time are listed below. Cotton farmers, cotton scouts, county agents, entomologists, and others should be alerted to the possibility of these pests becoming introduced into this country and should collect and submit for identification any insect found causing damage to cotton if its identity is in doubt.

<u>FAMILY AND SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>PLANT PARTS DAMAGED</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
Cicadellidae <u>Empoasca lybica</u> (Bergevin)	Cotton jassid	Foliage	Africa, Spain, and Israel
Pseudococcidae <u>Maconellicoccus</u> <u>hirsutus</u> Green	Hibiscus mealybug	Foliage terminals	Asia and Africa

<u>FAMILY</u> <u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON</u> <u>NAME</u>	<u>PLANT PARTS</u> <u>DAMAGED</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
Curculionidae <u>Amorphaidea lata</u> Motschulsky	Philippine cotton boll weevil	Squares, bolls	Phillipine Islands
<u>Anthonomus vestitus</u> Boheman	Peruvian cotton square weevil	Similar to <u>A.</u> <u>grandis</u>	Peru and Ecuador
<u>Eutinobothrus</u> <u>brasiliensis</u> (Hambleton)	Brazilian cotton borer	Stems, roots	Brazil and Argentina
<u>Pempherulus affinis</u> (Faust)	Cotton stem weevil	Stems	Southeastern Europe and Philippine Islands
Lygaeidae Oxycarenus <u>hyalinipennis</u> Costa	Cottonseed bug	Seed, lint	Africa, Asia, and Philippine Islands
Miridae <u>Horcias nobilellus</u> (Berg)	Cotton plant bug	Terminals, squares, young bolls	Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay
Noctuidae <u>Diparopsis castanea</u> Hampson	Red Bollworm	Bolls	Africa
<u>Earias insulana</u> (Boisduval)	Spiny bollworm	Young growth, bolls	Africa, Asia, Australia, and Southern Europe
<u>Spodoptera littoralis</u> (Boisduval)	Egyptian cotton leafworm	Foliage squares	Africa
<u>Spodoptera litura</u> (Fabricius)	Old World cotton leafworm	Foliage squares	Asia, Southern Europe, Hawaii, and Pacific Islands

<u>FAMILY AND SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>PLANT PARTS DAMAGED</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
<u>Sacadodes pyralis</u> Dyar	False pink bollworm	Squares, bolls	Central and South America
Olethreutidae <u>Cryptophlebia</u> <u>leucotreta</u> (Meyrick)	False codling moth	Bolls	Africa
Pyralidae <u>Sylepta derogata</u> (F.)	Cotton leaf roller	Foliage	Africa, Asia, Australia, and Pacific Islands
Pyrrhocoridae <u>Dysdercus peruvianus</u> Guerin	Peruvian cotton stainer	Bolls	Brazil, Columbia, Peru, and Venezuela

CONFEREES

Ninety-two entomologists and associated technical workers concerned with cotton insect research and control participated in this conference. They were from the agricultural experiment stations, extension service, and other agencies in 13 cotton-growing States, the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Cotton Council of America, and Cotton Incorporated. The statements in this report were approved and adopted by the following conferees:

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